The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3537. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Its Movement Prevented by the Heavy Rains.

The Roads Impracticable for Heavy Artillery.

The Quartermaster's Department Behind Again.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE WEATHER.

How the Movement was to Have Been Executed.

Headquarters, Friday, Jan. 23.

The tempestuous weather since Tuesday last, and the consequent impassable state of the roads, have rendered any advance of the Army of the Potomac beyond the Rappahannock a matter of utter impossibility. The same causes so delayed the transportation of the pontoons and heavy artillery to the designated points as to prevent a surprise of the enemy at the points designed to cross.

This afternoon the clouds broke away, and the influence of the sun is telling favorably upon the soil.

Several paymasters have already arrived, bringing joy to the soldiers and relief to their families at home. *A delay in the payment of those actively employed may occur.*

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 23.

We are in possession of full details, from our correspondents with the Army of the Potomac, of the late proposed and partially executed movement against the enemy. It appears that the tremendous rains have so terribly affected the roads that it was utterly impossible to move artillery, even if the infantry could be got over—added to which fact, the Quartermaster's Department, as usual, when any important movement is being executed, was behind with its supplies. The consequence is, that the order for an advance has been changed to one for retrograde, and it is possible that the Army of the Potomac has executed marches of advance and retreat, and are now again mostly in their old cantonments, nothing damaged by conflict with the rebels they had no opportunity to meet.

No blame falls on Gen. Burnside, who, had his plans been followed, would have made the movement weeks ago.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Arrangements for the Proposed Movement.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Wednesday Morning, Jan. 21, 1863.

Once more the curtain rises, and the bloody drama of war is to be disclosed. Following the reverse at Fredericksburgh I wrote you, "This, by no means, closes up the Winter campaign." Six weeks have elapsed and "the Commanding General announces to the Army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more."

During the weeks which have intervened *we have received reinforcements of fresh troops, while the enemy have been correspondingly reduced by the withdrawal of several commands to the South and West.* But long lines of new earthworks of every description will, I fear, *more than compensate them for the diminution in the number of men.* Night and day they have been employed in strengthening their position, so strongly fortified by nature.

It would be idle to conceal the fact that our soldiers enter upon this campaign with less zeal and spirit than have characterized them in past conflicts. The knowledge that the enemy have the advantage of position as well as the loss of moral prestige, occasioned by the late reverse, causes a certain gloom and despondency in the ranks. Yet, relying on the justice of our cause and bravery of our troops, we trust that victory will crown our efforts.

The plan of the coming battle differs from the last in this, that where we then attempted to pierce their centre, we shall now endeavor to turn their right flank, gaining a foothold on the long ridge of mountain running parallel with the river for upward of thirty miles, and strongly intrenched by the enemy.

The first undertaking was an extremely hazardous one. The second is not less so.

Frederick the Great observed that "the passage of great rivers in the presence of the enemy is one of the most delicate operations of war." "Success," Gen. Scott adds, "on these occasions depends on the secrecy, on the rapidity of the manœuvres, and the punctual execution of the orders given for the movements of each division." Celerity of movement and punctuality in the performance of orders are, indeed, attainable, but it is almost impossible to throw the veil of secrecy over our operations while in an enemy's country.

The correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Fredericksburgh under date of Nov. 30:

"It is astonishing how accurate, how minute, how indefatigable are the fetchers and carriers of information, who volunteer their gratuitous services to the chiefs of the Confederate army."

If the feints to which Gen. Burnside has resorted for deceiving the enemy prove successful, the victory is partly won.

A fearful storm has prevailed all last night and today. Our men who have been on the march must have suffered terribly. If the storm abates, active operations will begin to-night. It is the design to first row men over in the pontoons, and afterward construct the bridges.

Detachments of the Fifteenth New-York, Fiftieth New-York, and Regular Engineers, are to throw them over.

J.

FROM THE GRAND RESERVE DIVISION.

The Rebels—More Quaker Guns—Delinquent Officers Dismissed the Service.

Sigel's Grand Reserve Division,
Virginia, Monday, Jan. 19.

All remains quiet yet with this Grand Division. There are numerous rumors afloat as to the disposition of rebel troops in front, and the occasional appearance of small bodies upon the right flank of the army, but nothing is publicly known as to his intentions. The almost desolate waste between Bull Run Creek and the Rappahannock River and Bull Run Mountain and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, is yet comparatively neutral ground. The patrols and scouts from both armies occasionally pass through the district, and not unfrequently small parties come into collision; but generally, however, little or no damage is done. The fact is, both armies seem to have got surfeited with skirmishing, and have not recently indulged in the amusement, unless from positive necessity. Warrenton, for once, is free from a regular garrison, and so are various other familiar haunts, no doubt much to the relief of the residents thereabouts. Lee's army is still supposed to be within supporting distance of the troops holding the heights of Fredericksburgh, and their scouts and pickets eagerly watch the Union army from every approachable point, with a view, of course, to resist any attempt to shorten the distance between us and Richmond, that famous city so many are anxious to see.

From Richmond we have another Quaker-gun report. A lady arrived here yesterday direct from that city, who professes to know that there are a large number of wooden guns placed within the fortifications erected for the defence of the place, and so ingeniously constructed that she only discovered their real character by a close examination. How much reliance can be placed in this statement I am unable to determine, but it is quite certain that the rebels have an immense quantity of artillery just across the Rappahannock; and, we have a report too, generally believed, that the rebels have recently sent a large number of cannon to the army lately commanded by Bragg.

During the few weeks the army has been resting in camp the opportunity has been seized upon to hold Courts-martial, and the dismissal of several officers has been officially promulgated. Among these unfortunates are the following named officers:

Lieut.-Col. Holliday, One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, "for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman."

First Lieut. Cottrell, of the same regiment, upon the same charge.

Lieut.-Col. E. A. L. Roberts, Twenty-eighth New-Jersey Volunteers, "cashiered" for "drunkenness on duty."

Capt. Edwin A. Batchelder, Company B, Third Maine Regiment Volunteers, cashiered for cowardice and misbehavior before the enemy.

The specifications set forth that Capt. Batchelder, on the battle-field near Fredericksburgh, while his company was actually engaged with the enemy, retired to a ditch two hundred yards in the rear, thereby jeopardizing the safety of his command. The Court, in this case, passed the following sentence: "To be cashiered, to forfeit all pay and allowance due him, or which may be hereafter due him, and order that his crime, name, and place of abode, and punishment, be published in the newspaper of largest circulation in the State of Maine."

The Commanding-General, in confirming the proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court, adds: "The punishment is not too severe. The proper punishment for such conduct is *death.*"

PAUL.

Stafford Court-house, Monday—A. M.

This whole army has been under marching orders for nearly a week, and we now have orders for every man to keep three days' cooked rations in his haversack, so that a movement can be commenced within thirty minutes after receiving final orders. Everybody was sure yesterday that we should move this morning. Now we expect to move this evening or to-morrow morning. It is a case *quien sabe.*

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Four men were arrested to-day on James River, among whom were two rebel officers, Capts. Wm. Causey and Smith. They were arrested at Smith's house. Five hundred dollars' worth of contraband goods were found in their possession.

The storm is continuing quite severe. The Baltimore mail boat, due here at 7 A. M., did not arrive yesterday till 3 P. M., and to-day till 2½ P. M. Many of the schooners, which left here yesterday, have put back for shelter.

Four rebel prisoners were brought down from Yorktown yesterday evening.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE LETTER.

Return of Paroled Prisoners from Rosecrans' Army—Violation of the Exchange Cartel by the Rebels—Refusal to Parole Officers, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1863.

The steamer *New-York* arrived here to-day with 704 returned prisoners from Richmond, taken chiefly by Bragg's army in the Murfreesboro fight. They proceeded this afternoon to Annapolis. After discharging them, the *New-York* will return here on Friday and again proceed, accompanied by the *Metamora* and *Express*, to City Point, in quest of about 2,500 more prisoners, whom the rebel government expects to receive in Richmond by that time. Their arrival is being hastened from the various points at which they were taken, but delays occur, owing to insufficient transportation. Capt. J. E. Mulford, truce officer by the *New-York*, brought the following message from Major Ould, rebel exchange Commissioner, to Lieut.-Col. Ludlow, Chief of Staff to Gen. Dix, who demanded that in compliance with the cartel of July 22, 1862, all commissioned officers should be at once released on parole:

"All officers now in the hands of the Confederates, and captured before the 12th of January, the date of President Davis' message, will not be released on parole, but will be exchanged for those of corresponding rank. Non-commissioned officers and privates will be released on parole, as heretofore."

This is in direct violation of the cartel, which stipulates that all officers and privates shall be paroled within ten days from the time of capture. The exchange of sutlers, and other citizen prisoners in the hands of the rebels, has not been settled, but shortly will be. As already stated, officers captured subsequently to the 12th of January, will be delivered to the Governors of States in which they are taken, to be dealt with according to the laws of those States, as inciters of negro insurrection.

The returned prisoners are chiefly Western men from Johnson's Division, McCook's Corps, at the battle of Murfreesboro. They appear unanimously to state that while the Divisions of Willich and Davis, in compliance with Gen. McCook's order, were under arms by 3 in the morning of the first day's fight, that of Johnson continued to sleep, and when on the point of cooking breakfast at daybreak, were surprised. A grave charge is, therefore, brought against Gen. Johnson. The story may, however, be entirely untrue. Private soldiers rarely have correct ideas concerning the engagements in which they are concerned.

Dr. Welsh, Surgeon in the Anderson Cavalry, of Pennsylvania, returned in the *New-York*.

The wounded prisoners from the battle of Murfreesboro have been left at Atlanta, Ga., and will be forwarded when sufficiently convalescent to be moved.

No reliance can be placed on reports brought by the prisoners, concerning the strength of the enemy at Richmond and Petersburgh. From statements gathered through their guards, they understood the forces at both points to be large, and that the rebels were sending many troops to North Carolina to meet the preparations making there by the United States Government. The prisoners met, repeatedly, on their way to Richmond, squads of recruits who had been forcibly impressed for the rebel army.

The rebel Exchange Commissioner at City Point recently requested the Captain of the steamer *Express* to procure a magazine of fashions for Mrs. Jeff. Davis, who thirsts for the latest novelties in bonnets and cloaks. A great demand exists in the Southern States for New-York pictorials, for which demands under flag of truce are constantly made, as well as for ordinary journals. I send an illustrated Richmond weekly. Its wretched cuts will suggest the state of Art in the semi-barbarous land of Secesh, where fossil classics and the science of murder are the leading studies of youth.

On the 17th inst., Messrs. Cannon, Everitt, Wm. Walsh, John Hardy, Chas. R. Smith, John Healey, Henry Smith, C. Howell, John Mitchell, John H. Brady and Chas. E. Manning arrived here, as a deputation from the New-York City Councils, to present a sword to Gen. Corcoran, at Suffolk. They immediately left for the General's headquarters, and on Monday last the presentation took place. The cavalry, under Col. Spear, were drawn up, while Gen. Corcoran's Brigade was under review, speeches were made, negroes and straggling citizens gaped, the General's soldiers cheered enthusiastically, and the proceedings wound up with a jovial dinner. The General accompanied the party, on Tuesday, to Norfolk, where all still remain.

N.

THE VICTORY AT ARKANSAS POST.

Operations of the Gunboat Fleet—Gallantry of the Land Forces—Disposition of the Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Cairo, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1863.

The steamer *New Era*, of the Mosquito Fleet, one of the three small gunboats which took part in the capture of Arkansas Post, on the 11th inst., came up the river at midnight, bringing the Staff Officers connected with the garrison. They are eleven in number, Captains and Lieutenants, including Col. Dunnington, who had charge of the five hundred troops constituting the force in the immediate command of the fort. The latter was formerly connected with the navy. He was slightly wounded by a shell. The particulars obtained by this arrival do not differ materially from those previously received, but confirm the fact that the victory was most complete in all its particulars, leaving no question about a drawn battle or other matters in dispute. This was regarded as the key to Arkansas, and its capture, with the large number of troops subtracted from their fighting materials, and the loss of a *month's supply of ammunition* (a part of which was stolen from the *Blue Wing*), leaves the door to that State wide open for the advance of our forces. Indeed, the tone of conversation indulged in by all the rebel officers, excepting Col. Dunnington, is most desponding as regards the prospects of the rebel cause in that State.

They all bear testimony to the terrible efficiency of our gunboat fleet. The small crafts *New Era*, *Rattler* and *Clyde* passed the fort, which is situated in a bend of the Arkansas commanding the river, and proceeded on until they came to a point opposite which a bayou from the White River approaches at right angles to the Arkansas, leaving only a very narrow space from which alone the rebel army could escape. Across this neck of land they kept up a constant fire of shell and grape, which rendered it impossible for them to pass without certain destruction. Meantime the heavy gunboats, including the *New Uncle Sam*, Rear-Admiral Porter's Flagship; the *Louisville*, *Cincinnati* and *St. Louis*, kept up the attack in front. The Union forces, which had landed on the White River side, about five miles from the fort, followed the course of that stream, and sweeping round to the left got in the rear of the fort, where they engaged the rifle pits of the enemy. The fort was surrounded by a wide deep ditch, which it was impossible to cross without bridging. This was done under a heavy fire of musketry and cannon which commanded the approach. Three times our troops made an attempt to carry this point and cross the ditch, but were driven back with heavy loss. It is also stated that the shells and other missiles from our gunboats, fell among and destroyed many of the brave men while engaged in this fearful enterprise. The bridge was finally crossed by a determined dash of our boys, when, in the midst of a tremendous cheer from the troops and from the Admiral's flag-ship, the rebel flag which floated from the staff in the centre of the fort, was instantly hauled down, and a white flag run up in its place. The garrison thus surrendered, was that of one of the most strongly built and fortified of any in the Southwest. A large number of rebels ran toward the little gunboats, throwing up their hands, in token of surrender, exhibiting white flags, &c. About fifty got on board of one boat, and if they had been permitted, she could have been filled. The boat backed out of the way, and awaited the orders for receiving the captured troops. Not over one hundred, some say not over fifty, escaped, out of the whole force of over five thousand engaged.

Col. Dunnington asserts that there were only about 3,200 engaged, but the Commissary's accounts, which were captured, shows that 8,000 rations were issued on the day of the fight.

The prisoners, with the wounded, are now on their way up the river, some having already gone to St. Louis on boats which passed up on Saturday.

The main force of the rebel army is now said to be at Little Rock and Pine Bluff. Col. Dunnington says they can raise there 30,000 men, but it is believed he exaggerates their strength for effect.

Taken as a whole, the result of this battle is one of the most gratifying victories we have had in the Southwest.

The prisoners I referred to yesterday, have been sent up to Fort Benton.

DE SOTO.

The Capture of Arkansas Post.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER.

United States Mississippi Squadron,
Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that on the 4th of January Gen. McClernand concluded to move up the river upon the Post of Arkansas, and requested my coöperation. I detailed three iron-clads—the *Louisville*, *Baron de Kalb* and *Cincinnati*—with all the light draft gunboats, all of which had to be towed up the river.

On the 9th we ascended the Arkansas River as high as Arkansas Post, when the army landed within about four miles of the fort. The enemy had thrown up heavy earthworks and extensive rifle-pits along the levee. While the army were making a detour to surround the fort, I sent up the iron-clads to try the range of their guns, and afterward sent up the *Rattler*, Lieut.-Commanding Watson Smith, to clear out the rifle-pits and the men behind an extensive breastwork in front of our troops. The *Black Hawk* also opened on them with her rifled guns, and after a few shots the enemy left the works, and our troops marched in. At 2 o'clock Gen. McClernand told me the troops would be in position to assault the main fort—a very formidable work—and held all the vessels in readiness to attack when the troops were in position. At 5½ in the afternoon Gen. McClernand sent me a message stating that everything was ready, and the *Louisville*, *Baron de Kalb* and *Cincinnati* advanced to within four hundred yards of the fort, which then opened fire from their heavy guns and eight rifled guns, and with musketry. The superiority of our fire was soon manifested. The batteries were silenced, and we ceased firing; but no assault took place, and it being too dark to do anything, all the vessels dropped down, and tied up to the bank for the night.

The *Baron de Kalb*, Lieut.-Com. Walker; *Louisville*, Lieut.-Com. Owen, and the *Cincinnati*, Lieut.-Com. Bache, led the attack, and when hotly engaged, I brought up the light draught vessels, the *Lexington* and *Blackhawk*, to throw in shrapnel and rifle shell. The fire was very destructive, killing nearly all the artillery horses in and about the fort.

When the battery was pretty well silenced, I ordered Lieut.-Com. Smith to pass the fort in the light-draft iron-clad *Rattler* and enfilade it, which he did in a very gallant and handsome manner, but suffered a good deal in his hull doing so. All his cabin works were knocked to pieces, and a heavy shell raked him from stem to stern in the hull. Strange to say, two heavy shells struck his iron plating—three-quarters inch—on the bow and never injured it. He got past the fort, but became entangled amongst the snags placed in the river to impede our progress, and had to return.

In the evening attack the vessels of all the commanders were well handled, particularly the iron-clads. It was close quarters all the time, and not a gun was fired from our side until the gunboats were within four hundred yards of the fort. The condition of the fort attests the accuracy of fire, and the persons inside give the *Baron de Kalb*, Lieut. Commander Walker, the credit of doing the most execution.

I was informed again this morning by Gen. McClernand, that the army was waiting for the navy to attack, when they would assault the works. I ordered up the iron-clads, with directions for the *Lexington* to join in when the former became engaged, and for the frailer vessels to haul up in the smoke and do the best they could. The *Rattler*, Lieut. Commander Smith, and the *Guide*, Lieut. Commander Woodworth, did good execution with their shrapnel, and when an opportunity occurred, I made them push through by the fort again; also the ram *Monarch*, Col. Charles Ellet, and they proceeded rapidly up the river to cut off the enemy's retreat by the only way he had to get off.

By this time all the guns in the fort were completely silenced by the *Louisville*, Lieut.-Com. E. R. Owen, *Baron De Kalb* and *Cincinnati*, and I ordered the *Black Hawk* up for the purpose of boarding it in front. Being unmanageable, she had to be kept up the narrow stream, and I took in a regiment from the opposite side to try and take it by assault.

As I rounded to to do so, and the gunboats commenced firing rapidly, knocking everything to pieces, the enemy held out a white flag, and I ordered the firing to cease. The army then entered and took possession. Col. Dunnington, the Commander of the fort, sent for me, and surrendered to me in person. Gen. Churchill, of the rebel army, surrendered to the Military Commander.

Our army had almost surrounded the fort and would no doubt have carried it with ease. They enfiladed it with rifled field-pieces, which did much damage to the houses and light work, leaving their mark in all directions.

I do not know yet what were the operations on the land side. I was too much interested in my own affair, and in placing the vessels as circumstances required. In all this affair there was the greatest zeal on the part of the officers commanding to carry out my orders, and not a mistake of any kind occurred. No fort ever received a worse battering, and the highest comment I can pay those engaged is to repeat what the rebels said, "You can't expect men to stand up against the fire of these gun boats."

A large number of persons were captured in the fort, I don't know how many, and at sundown the army were hurrying in the cavalry and artillery.

I herewith inclose the report of the commanding officers and a list of killed and wounded, and take another occasion to mention to the Department the names of those officers who have distinguished themselves particularly, though it is hard to discriminate when all did their duty so well.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID R. PORTER,
Acting Rear-Admiral Com'd'g Mississippi Squadron.
Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

NEWS FROM MOBILE.

Preparations for an Assault—Buckner in Command of the Land Forces.

We have information from Mobile to the 31st. Gen. Simon Buckner is in charge of the troops and fortifications, and is at work preparing for an assault. Only 20,000 troops are in Mobile proper, though it was understood others were in easy supporting distance.

Commodore Ed. Randolph is in command of the rebel fleet of four wooden gunboats and an iron-clad ram in the harbor. The gunboats lie above the confluence of the Alabama River and the channel used to reach the city in periods of low water.

Fort Gaines, on the west side of the entrance of the harbor, mounts four heavy guns, and contains just seven hundred men. Fort Morgan, on the east side of the harbor entrance, mounts eight guns and contains fifteen hundred men. A heavy battery, casemated, has been placed on the southwestern corner of Pinto's Point, and consists of four Dahlgren guns, and rifled cannon and 32-pounders.

The ground at Pinto's Point is generally swampy, but the rebels have piled it and filled it in with earth, so it is now tolerably firm. Upon the shell road leading from Mobile to the beach west of the light-house, is a battery of six guns, bearing upon the entrance into the harbor. Below the gunboats, at Dog River Bar, piles have been driven, extending a quarter of a mile each side of the channel. At the centre of these piles, a schooner filled with stone is anchored, ready to be swung around into the stream and scuttled and sunk whenever the blockading fleet passes Forts Morgan and Gaines.

The authorities do not place much reliance upon the forts to resist the fleet, and hence expect to do the heaviest fighting at the point where the schooner is now placed to be sunk.

West of Mobile a series of earthworks, of considerable extent, have been constructed, but have no guns mounted. Outside of these, extending to Three-mile Creek, above Mobile, are formidable breastworks; also redoubts at a village four miles above Mobile, and at a point where Three-mile Creek crosses the railroad.

Such is a detailed and intelligible description. They are by no means so formidable as supposed, and could resist only a tolerable effort. No reason exists why they should not be overcome and the city captured. It was understood Gen. Buckner threatened to destroy the city in the event that they could not successfully hold it, but then there were not a few, particularly property holders, opposed to it; also, not a few who claim foreign protection. They, too, protested.

Jeff. Davis first visited Mobile on the 29th ult., and delivered a speech to an audience not exceeding 150, including men, women and negroes. He spoke from the balcony of the Battle House. His remarks did not enlist much enthusiasm.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

—Michael Lally, a deserter from the rebel army, has just reached New-Bedford, Mass. He formerly resided in Fall River, but about six years since went to Charleston, S. C., where he lived at the breaking out of the rebellion. Of course he was at once forced into the rebel service, and, according to his account, has well earned all that the rebels paid him. He was in both battles of Bull Run, with Jackson when he drove Banks to the Potomac, fought with Fremont and ran away from Shields, took his part in the seven days' fighting before Richmond, was at the capture of Harper's Ferry, and wound up his career as a Confederate soldier at Fredericksburgh, when he quietly crossed the river and made for the North star. He says, until within three months the rebel troops have been regularly paid, and that there has been no lack of provisions. Shoes were scarce. He speaks well of Jackson, as a bold man, careful of his men, but despising danger himself, saying always that God would take care of him. Lally is a bright, active fellow, quick witted and ready for work.

—Maj. Frederick Townsend, of the Eighteenth Regulars, formerly Adjutant-General of this State, was reported badly wounded at the Murfreesboro battle. It seems, however, that he escaped unhurt. His horse was shot through the fleshy part of the breast—another bullet passed through the Major's overcoat, struck his pistol and lodged in the holster.

—There is terrible suffering among the Unionists who have been driven from their homes in Missouri and taken refuge in Southern Kansas. Col. Doniphan, a member of the Missouri Legislature, has called the attention of that body to the matter, with the purpose of relieving the sufferers.

—Those interesting rebel dispatches with which the public have been amused recently were captured by Capt. Fraley, of the *Quaker City*, one of the Charleston blockaders; and the vessel which had the unfortunate Maj. Sanders as a passenger was the sloop *Mercury*. Otherwise her cargo was valueless.

—A girl soldier has been discovered in the camp of the Tenth Ohio Cavalry at Cleveland. She gave her name as Henrietta Spencer, said her home was in Oberlin, and that she enlisted to avenge a father and brother who fell in the battle of Murfreesboro.

—The Philadelphia papers are discussing the question whether any national airs were discoursed by the band which serenaded Senator Wall, of New-Jersey, on the evening of Jan. 20. The authorities are about equally divided.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Balloting for Speaker Commenced Again.

The Ninetieth Vote Reached Without Result.

The Way Out of the Dead-Lock Not Yet Clear.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, Jan. 23, 1863.

It did not take long for the House to clear away the rubbish which had accumulated during the past week and get to a vote for Speaker. The Democrats were hopeful, on account of various circumstances. The Unionists reserved all opinion. One hundred and twenty-four members responded to the calling of the roll, and then, with no thought of fillibustering, went straight to a vote for Speaker.

The Unionists led off on Callicott, the Democrats on Trimmer. On the calling of the name of Mr. Breed, Democrat, of Onondaga, something of a sensation was produced with those who did not understand what was to happen, by that gentleman naming Mr. Depew. It was the first break from Callicott. He was followed by Mr. Brown, Union, of Monroe.

Mr. Munroe, Mr. Breed's colleague, also a Unionist, on his name being called, proceeded to give his reasons for departing from his associates. He thought it would be unwise to place Mr. Callicott in the Speaker's chair; repudiated the idea of doing anything coalesing with the opposition; recapitulated the mistakes of the Union men, particularly in adjourning on Saturday last, the general lack of address, and the mixing up of the question of Speakership with others. He voted for Depew.

After the roll had been called, Mr. Callicott rose to address the House, under circumstances, as he justly said, "probably the most extraordinary that ever summoned any man in doing so." On Mr. Munroe changing his vote to Mr. Callicott, that gentleman suspended his remarks.

The rising of Mr. Callicott produced a marked sensation in the House. His voice was strong, and his manner confident, and there was a universal desire that he should go on. His purpose was changed, however, when Mr. Munroe changed his vote. The vote developed that, notwithstanding the changed position of members, the deadlock continued, 60 to 60, and two for Depew. The second vote was the same. The third vote gave three to Depew, L. Dewey having changed from Callicott. The announcement of 61 for Trimmer and 60 for Callicott caused a shout from the gallery, when the Democratic element caught the idea that Mr. Trimmer was elected.

When the name of Mr. Bemiss, (Union,) from Steuben, was called on the fourth vote, that gentleman gave notice that if the Union members did not so act together as to decide the contest, he should shortly do so; and intimated that he should, in a contingency, vote for a "high-minded Democrat." This remark disclosed the ground of the confidence professed by the Democrats last evening and this morning, that they would organize the House by the aid of a single Union vote, on which they could already count. It remains to be seen, however, how wisely they have calculated, and whether, while they have been nursing their confidence, there was, after all, the least reason in the world for it.

The dead-lock gait continues for several votes, and the feverish excitement throughout the House, the lobbies and galleries, with which the session opened, abates. As the prospect of no choice to-day improves, the confidence of the Democrats in the election of Trimmer decreases. Notwithstanding premonitions, it is evident that the Union members do not intend to throw away their advantage, or make a misstep, but to act after deliberation. The continued voting by Mr. Breed and Mr. Brown for Mr. Depew (Mr. Depew himself voting for Callicott) proves harmless, except that it continues the dead-lock. Their votes would elect Callicott, and they no doubt are prepared with a reason commensurate with the responsibility of their position. It is certainly to be regretted that at the moment when the Union members had the ability to organise the House, that much-desired end should be defeated by the action of two of their own number.

Two things are required of the Union members: the organization of the House in opposition to the Democrats, or so far as possible, and an organization at the earliest day practicable. To these ends, up to to-day, the Unionists have, with a zeal and steadiness of purpose that merits the highest commendation, for nearly three weeks adhered. And their patient endeavors would to-day have been crowned with success, but for the extraordinary course of the two Union members, who, contrary to his wish and example, vote for Mr. Depew. If, however, they should prove true guides out of the wilderness, thanks be unto them.

And so it went on—the dead-lock—till the twelfth vote, the ninetieth in all, when, dinner hour having arrived, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

There are rumors enough—among them that the Unionists will change to Sherwood or Depew to-morrow. What would be the course of Mr. Callicott in such a case, I have no means of knowing, nor is it apparent how the change would end the dead-lock.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Friday, Jan. 23.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

By Mr. Folger—Conferring additional powers on Notaries Public.

By Mr. Connolly—The Canal Annual Appropriation bill.

The bill amending the act relative to Marine Insurance Companies.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Connolly—Amending the Revised Statutes relative to the duties of executors and administrators, (last year's bill.)

By Mr. Cook—Requiring the Erie and Central Railroads to make monthly and yearly reports of the quantity of freight carried over their respective roads.

By Mr. Harden—Amending the banking law of 1838.

By Mr. Bradley—Creating the office of Associate Surrogate in New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to forfeited recognizances in criminal cases.

Authorizing the Albany and Vermont Railroad to construct a branch road.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Friday, Jan. 23.

The Assembly met at 12 o'clock noon.

There was a dense crowd in the lobbies and the galleries.

The correction in Friday's Journal by striking out the word "interruption" from the resolution making the vote for Speaker the special order on "Saturday," was agreed to.

A ballot was then taken for Speaker.

When the name of Mr. Munroe, (Rep.,) was called, he made a long speech, blaming the Democrats for their course, and designating the election of Mr. Callicott as Speaker of this Assembly, an act calculated to excite the deepest feelings of that party. He should cast his vote for Mr. Depew.

When the roll was completed, however, Mr. Munroe changed his vote and gave it to Mr. Callicott.

Messrs. Breed and Brown voted for Mr. Depew.

The result of the ballot was as follows:

Trimmer	60
Callicott	60
Depew	2

No choice.

Another ballot was then taken, with a similar result.

During the taking of the vote, some confusion occurred at the cloak-room door.

Mr. A. Smith, of New-York, moved the appointment of a special Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve order.

The Doorkeeper announced that some persons were on the floor who had been refused permission to go there.

Mr. Thomas C. Fields said that he was sorry to accuse the Doorkeeper of the last House, and now acting Doorkeeper, of any partiality, but he felt bound to say that while the Democratic members of the last House were refused admission to the floor, Ben. Field had got there without any objection being made. He (Ben. Field) might run a caucus but he cannot run this Assembly.

Mr. Leveridge said that he, himself, had seen the other night, while David Dudley Field was on the floor, a leader of the Democratic Party standing close by him.

Mr. Fields—If that is the case, then he came here to watch the other.

The floor was then cleared for the eighty-first ballot, which resulted as follows:

Trimmer	61
Callicott	60
Depew	3

Mr. L. Dewey voted with Messrs. Breed and Brown for Mr. Depew.

Another ballot, the eighty-second, was taken, resulting as follows:

Trimmer	61
Callicott	61
Depew	2

The 83d ballot resulted as follows:

Trimmer	61
Callicot	61
Depew	2

The 84th, 85th and 86th ballots were taken, with the same result.

The 90th ballot was reached, with the following result:

Trimmer	60
Callicott	60
Depew	2

Mr. Church, (Rep.,) here moved that the Assembly adjourn.

Motion carried. Adjourned.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Hostile Movements among the Indians—Depredations—Experiences of Capt. McCoy—A Curious Case, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. Paul, Min., Thursday, Jan. 15, 1863.

The principal news I have to communicate from this point relates to recent developments, indicating, in a marked manner, the determination of the hostile Indians to take offensive measures at an early day. In the position I now occupy, I feel it to be a sacred duty imposed upon me to give the widest circulation in my power to all the facts connected with the Indian depredations in this State, as they may occur, and I trust the efforts here made, through your Journal, may serve to impress your readers in the East with the necessity of prompt and vigorous measures being taken to insure safety in the future to emigrants to this, the fairest portion of our domain. Through the kindness of Gen. Sibley I have been permitted to make extracts from papers just received at his Headquarters, and the following statement embodies the facts contained therein.

Capt. Oscar Taylor, in command of Sauk Centre, says the inhabitants are daily complaining to him of some new depredation or outrage committed by the Chippewas in his vicinity. Houses are entered with perfect impunity, furniture broken up, and valuables removed, the superior numbers of the Indians always precluding the idea of offering them any resistance. On the 27th ult. Big Dog, a Pillager Chief, visited Capt. Taylor at his post. Big Dog's band consists of about one hundred warriors, and is located at Round Prairie, about ten miles north of Sauk Centre.

Capt. T. remonstrated with the Chief upon the impropriety of allowing his band to leave their reservations, inasmuch as it was impossible for more than one white man of a hundred to distinguish a Chippewa from a Sioux, and the latter were liable at any time to suffer death if found in the vicinity of white settlements. This Chief also gives the following important information: He says last Fall three Chippewas of the Pillager band, viz: Half Sioux, Half Belly and Little Stocking, killed a white man near Chippewa Lake, and robbed him of his effects; and also that an Otter Tail Chief—Rabbit—has possession of the murdered man's horse. It is presumed the man referred to is one Benj. Lewis, who suddenly disappeared, or was found murdered, and his house plundered.

On the 1st inst., two chiefs, with twelve warriors and their squaws, called at the Sauk Centre Post and demanded bread. Capt. Taylor told them to go to their Reservation, and if they were again found away from it they would be immediately arrested and summarily dealt with. They declared hunger impelled their visit, and their wants in this respect being supplied, they departed; but it soon became evident that their object was to spy out the strength of the garrison, as they were reported, three days afterward, committing all kinds of depredations on persons and property. Capt. McCoy was immediately sent in pursuit. He soon got upon their trail, and discovered, also, that part of Hole-in-the-Day's band had gone to the east, toward Swan River. Capt. McC. overtook six "teepees," and captured eight warriors, and returned with them to Winnebago Agency. The captives said if he would cross Round Prairie about ten miles, he would find the guilty Indians who committed the depredations. In accordance with the intimation, the Captain took two guides, and after crossing the prairie, came to a heavy wood and swamp, when they came suddenly upon an Indian returning upon the trail they were following. The red-skin "skedaddled" forthwith. He was undoubtedly on the watch, and gave such timely information that the others escaped. In all there were fifteen prisoners captured. Gen. Sibley has ordered an investigation into their conduct. If any are innocent they will be freed, and the guilty sent to Fort Ripley. Big Dog, the chief before referred to, has circulated a report extensively among the whites that some of the Chippewas had attacked the post at Sauk Centre, and killed fifty soldiers. The animus of this is easily discovered, inasmuch as all who believed the story would flee precipitately, and leave their property as plunder for the Indians.

A singular development has just taken place here. Chaska, who saved the life of Geo. Spencer, at the imminent risk of his own, has been informed against by old Wabasha, (one of the reliable "good Ingins.") The testimony is clear and concise, and shows conclusively that Chaska killed a white man just before he rescued Spencer, and the probability is that had not his whole time been occupied in protecting this friend of his boyhood, his hands would have been deeply dyed.

Another Indian at Mankato was tried, and no evidence appearing against him, was discharged. Recently a citizen recognized him as a participant in the battle at New-Ulm. Col. Miller has placed him in irons. And so new phases are developed every day in this trouble—perhaps just begun. Gov. Sibley has forwarded a new list of "the condemned" to the President, urging their immediate execution. He says many have been hanged who were far less guilty than those left unpunished.

F. S. T.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

The Capture of Arkansas Post, and What It Amounts To—Gen. Grant's Preparations for the New Movement against Vicksburgh—The Corps d'Afrique, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Cairo, Jan. 18, 1863.

Matters in this department, since the termination of Sherman's brief effort after immortality at Vicksburgh, have been in the main quiet. Nothing of particular importance has occurred, beyond the attack and capture of Arkansas Post, whereof your enterprising cotemporaries have doubtless ere this received full and accurate details from correspondents on the ground—although up to-day, nothing whatever has been received from there save a few rumors across the country by way of Helena.

That this rebel position has fallen is undoubtedly true, and it is no less true that its capture, at the present time, amounts to but little either in forwarding *the* cause or in answering the great demand of the Northwest—the opening of the Mississippi River. It is a fortification situated on a high bluff on the banks of the Arkansas, and was as little formidable to us as it was of use to the enemy. It is only at long intervals that the Arkansas River is navigable; and even when it is, the navigator has not the slightest guaranty that, although to-day the banks are filled to overflowing, to-morrow there will be enough left in them to float a duck. One hour it will be a swollen discolored torrent, deep enough to float a seventy four, and the next, ever-endless succession of sandbars. Going up one is not certain when he can return, or once down, it is a matter entirely of the most variable and uncertain chances when he will be able to go up. A rise or fall of twenty-four feet in half as many hours, is not a matter of unfrequent occurrence—hence it will be seen that the Arkansas River, as a stream for purposes of navigation, is not particularly valuable.

Arkansas Post contained usually a garrison of from five to seven thousand men, who never gave us or anybody else any trouble. In high water they were in the midst of an ocean; in low water they were surrounded by a swamp. In the former case they could not move for want of boats; and in the latter, the nature of the country made movements a matter of peculiar difficulty. Hence I think that, although the glory of our arms may have been augmented by the capture of this point, our material interests have not been proportionably advanced. So long as the Post was in the rebel possession, it kept some five or six thousand of the enemy out of mischief; they were neither hanging Union men, or shooting innocent passengers on steamboats, as in the case of the *Gladiator*. They simply staid at the Post, and did the country no worse service than to enjoy themselves in the true Arkansas style—viz.: playing poker, drinking whisky and whittling each other up with bowie-knives.

It was, I think, on the whole, a somewhat unkind and uncalled-for move on the part of Gen. McClernand to invade this State. She has never done the Union cause any particular damage since the breaking out of the war. Those few of her gallant sons that have enlisted into the rebel service, have invariably run away at or just before the first fire in every battle, as the records of Pea Ridge, Wilson's Creek, and other historic fields will show. Even that oleaginous poet, Pike, became disgusted at the universal poltroonery displayed by his fellow Arkansians, and, with a view of getting into more creditable company, put himself at the head of a party of Indians, and went forth to tomahawk and scalp the lovers of the Union. The best way for the Goverement to deal with Arkansas, is to export into her borders a few thousand barrels of whisky, a hundred thousand or so eighteen inch bowie knives, and then pay no further attention to her. Her sons, engaged in lynching, hunting runaway "niggers," getting or rather keeping drunk and stabbing each other in the back, will care as little whether there is one Confederacy or two, as they do relative to the composition and number of Saturn's rings or Jupiter's satellites. They would occasionally, perhaps, come out, and from behind a tree take a safe shot at some unarmed transport, but this would only be when the want of whisky or slung shots, or something else, prevented their getting up private "rows" at home.

Hindman, their only General of note, was put under arrest for being a thief; their Governor is universally despised through the Confederacy as an imbecile; their present commander, Holmes, does nothing more serious than to make extravagant war and execute terrible retaliation—on paper. In view of all these things, the conquest of Arkansas is scarcely worth the trouble it would take to accomplish it. It was probably an understanding of this fact that induced Gen. Grant to order Gen. McClernand to return to the mouth of the White River, and not proceed against Little Rock, as he proposed doing after the surrender of Arkansas Post. He has undoubtedly concluded that our forces can be better occupied in operating against Vicksburgh than in wasting their time by subduing the semi-civilized residents of Arkansas.

The movement of Gen. Grant has not yet assumed either magnitude or direction. His troops are rapidly arriving at Memphis, but go no further. All the transports capable of carrying troops, have been ordered to Memphis; but for the present the Commander of the Department seems satisfied with simply holding them there without putting them to further use. Undoubtedly in good time the troops will be embarked, and the expedition inaugurated.

I foresee the most serious difficulties for a fleet passing down the river. On our last expedition to Vicksburgh, we numbered about one hundred transports and gunboats. The coming enterprise will probably require twice or thrice that number. On our return, we could scarcely get sufficient fuel to enable us to get up to White River; and when it did happen that there was a surplus of rails or wood-piles our gallant fellows invariably set fire to them as they did to everything else combustible. The result is, that all there is left between Memphis and Vicksburgh, is chimneys—there are neither houses, wood-piles, or rail fences. Where are we to get fuel in such a case for the use of the immense fleet of steamers necessary to transport a sufficient force for the reduction of Vicksburgh. This is a difficulty of the most serious character, and will require some little time for its solution. This, together with some other circumstances, will delay for some time the departure of the Vicksburgh expedition number three, and will give rise to a good deal of fault-finding and criticism among the strategists of the Press and the Napoleons of private life.

A new feature has lately been added to the complexion of affairs here in the West. By direction of Gen. Curtis we are to have an organization of colored patriots for the purposes of offence and defence. Col. Shaw, of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, passed through here yesterday, *en route* for Helena, armed with the powers necessary to carry out this laudable purpose. He proposes to enrol them in regiments, brigade them, and for his services, will probably be assigned to the command of the whole *Corps d'Afrique*——a position which the Colonel is admirably adapted to fill, with infinite credit both to himself and his future command. In a philanthropic vein, there does not exist on earth a more degraded set than the contrabands at Helena. By clothing them as soldiers they will escape freezing; by drilling them they will have something to do, and thereby obtain some exercise which they at present lack, and by feeding them as soldiers they will escape starvation, by which for some time they have been threatened. In these respects the mission of Col. Shaw is a benevolent one; when he leads his dusky levies into action, it will be time to decide as to its military character.

Galway.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Examination of Gen. Fitz-John Porter, as to the Operations of Aug. 28 and 29.

FORTY-NINTH DAY.

From Our Own Reporter.

Washington, D. C., Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1863.

After the reading of the journal of the previous day, Gen. F. J. Porter stated that he wished to qualify an answer that he made to a question of the Court yesterday, to wit; when he spoke of the qualities of Gen. McDowell as a General, he considered the question to refer only to Gen. McDowell's ability and faithfulness as regards the enemy. On the reading of the journal, he found the answer not as comprehensive as the question seemed to require. The amendment that he wished to make was in reference to the integrity of Gen. McDowell. On his examination before a recent Court, where witness was on trial—

[The witness was here interrupted by the Court, and the room cleared. On the doors being reopened, the Court decided that Gen. McDowell's testimony in any other Court could not be made a subject of inquiry in this Court in a manner impertinent to the issue before the Court.]

Cross-examination of Gen. Porter resumed by Gen. McDowell.—The effect of the message from Gen. McDowell by my Chief of Staff, Col. Locke, to remain where I was, was to cause me to place my command in a position to resist the enemy in case of his approach. After doing this I sent several messages to Gen. Pope informing him of the fact. One fact I informed Gen. Pope of was my position at that time. I also informed him that King's Division was taken to the right. Some of those messengers never returned to me, and were, I presume, captured. I do not recollect of having received any messages from Gen. McDowell, except the one I received through Col. Locke. I sent a memorandum to Gen. Morell, which would convey the impression that I had received messages from Gen. McDowell, but I have no recollection of having received any messages except those which have been produced in Court. That memorandum I think stated that I was informed by Gen. McDowell that all was going well. I have no recollection, and I am confident that I received no order or message from Gen. McDowell on the 29th of August, after my second interview with him, other than I have mentioned. On my march to Gainesville, I recollect having crossed the Sudley Springs road; I know where Bethlehem Church is. When witness saw Gen. McDowell the second time on the 29th, it was to the best of my recollection, one and a half or two miles after crossing Sudley Springs road, I do not know how far the head of my column was from Gainesville, I never having been over that part of the country before or since; I do not know how far it is from Manassas Junction to Bethlehem Church; I do not know how long my column had been halted before Gen. McDowell joined me, at the time of our second interview, but not long. It had been halted before I arrived there. A portion of my command continued in the position where I had the second interview with Gen. McDowell, until next morning. A portion of the command—Morell's Division—was on that ground nearly all day on the 29th. Taking into consideration the order implied in the remark of Gen. McDowell that I was too far out, &c., in connection with the joint order from Gen. Pope, I regarded myself as checked in advancing further toward Gainesville, and, whatever position was to be taken to the right, I supposed that Gen. McDowell had in view in taking Gen. King's Division in that direction. After receiving the message of Gen. McDowell to stay where I was, I made no attempt to go to the front or right with any body of troops. I sent messengers to Gen. Pope through by the right. I did not know that I was expected by Gen. McDowell to move to the right and front. The messages I sent to Gen. Pope were addressed to Gen. McDowell, with orders to the messengers to deliver them to Gen. Pope if they should meet him or see him. I considered myself under Gen. McDowell's orders—that is, I considered myself limited in my operations by Gen. McDowell, until I should receive orders from Gen. Pope. I do not think that Gen. McDowell and myself were together at our first interview on the 29th, over about five minutes—at our second interview, much over ten or twelve minutes. I only recollect the impression made on my mind by the conversation spoken of as having taken place at our second interview, and that impression is that the conversation was in regard to the artillery engagement that was going on far to our right. The joint order before mentioned might have been refered to in that conversation. I do not recollect anything having been said at that interview in regard to the troops not going to any point whence they could not return behind Bull Run that night. I do not recollect having asked of Gen. McDowell information in regard to any roads leading to the right, and front of the head of my column. Early in the day, Gen. McDowell loaned me a map, and may have made some explanation in regard to it. I do not recollect having received from Gen. McDowell any information obtained from Gen. Buford as to the force of the enemy that had passed through Gainesville. When I went to the right with Gen. McDowell, at the time of our second interview, on the 29th, the only conversation that I recollect was my suggestion for him to take King to the right, and a remark of Gen. McDowell that the railroad was an obstacle, as we had some difficulty in getting over it with our horses. The reason I continued to regard King's Division as a part of my corps, after the receipt of the joint order, was that I was not aware that Gen. McDowell had changed the relation of that division to my corps. I had reason to believe that the joint order was written on an application by me to Gen. Pope, for orders to be given to me in writing. This was in consequence of my having received some verbal orders from persons that I knew nothing of, which were in conflict with written orders I had received. The joint order I presumed to have been written by Gen. Pope. I had some of Gen. McDowell's command with me, and I supposed the joint order to refer to both of us. I have an indistinct recollection of having asked Gen. McDowell for some cavalry, for the purpose of sending messages. I do not recollect having asked Gen. McDowell to keep me informed when he should be over to the right of the main body of our troops.

Q.—Will witness please state whether this is a copy of a note he addressed to Gens. McDowell and King?

A.—I think it is, to the best of my recollection.

[The note read as follows:]

Gens. McDowell and King: I found it impossible to communicate by crossing the roads to Groveton. The enemy are in strong force on this road, and as they appear to have driven our forces back—the firing of the enemy having advanced and ours retired—I have determined to withdraw to Manassas. I have attempted to communicate with McDowell and Sigel, but my messengers have run into the enemy. They have gathered artillery and cavalry and infantry, and the advancing masses of dust show the enemy coming in force. I am now going to the head of the column to see what is passing and how affairs are going. Had you not better send your train back?

(Signed) F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

I will communicate with you.

Cross-examination resumed—This note was written on the 29th. I do not know the hour or about the hour. I did receive an order from Gen. Pope on the afternoon of the 29th, addressed to me alone, directing me to make a certain movement.

Q.—With reference to what took place when Gen. McDowell met you; whilst he was with you; when he was leaving you; and with reference to what he did, or said, or did not do or say, when he was near Bethlehem Church, have you not spoken of Gen. McDowell's evidence, as given on your recent trial, as having done you great wrong and great harm. If so, can you state wherein that testimony differs from what you have testified to on these points?

This question was objected to by the Court, and overruled. The witness stated that he had no objection to answer the question. The Court stated that the question was overruled, and would not admit of an answer.

The examination of Gen. Porter was here concluded, and the Court adjourned.

Note.—In the Times' report of the testimony of Major-Gen. Hitchcock, in this Court, published in Tuesday morning's paper, that officer, instead of what he was made to say by the compositor, should have been made to say as follows:

"And if in that act he (the President) diminished the force of Gen. McClellan, and subjected him to any evil consequences whatever, the responsibility was with Gen. McClellan, and not with the President."

—Major Darr, Provost Marshal of Virginia, has issued orders urging the citizens of his Department to pay immediate heed to the orders issued recently by Gen. Wool, directing the arrest of all deserters from the army.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Breach between the Governor and the Legislature—Gov. Harding's Influence with the Mormon's Gone—The New Theatre at Salt Lake City—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City,
Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862.

Just twelve months ago, Gov. Dawson hastily departed this City, after a residence here of a few weeks, having unfortunately, in that brief space, run against a disagreeable snag or two in social matters.

Now, we have a Governor, Mr. Harding, who has not returned to his home in the East, but who has had the fortune or misfortune to run against a snag, apparently as ugly, in legislative and public affairs. The breach between the Governor and the Legislature appears to be complete, so far as courtesy is concerned. Of course, each of the high offended parties will continue the exchange of common civilities with the other in all necessary intercourse, but there is little promise of anything further. The Governor has managed to offend to a high degree the susceptibilities of the Mormon community, insomuch that the cold shoulder and the cut direct are the discourtesies offered each way, except when official duties require a departure from such a general deportment.

In these self-willed days, when everybody wants to do what is right in his own eyes, it is, perhaps, vain to hope for conciliation or compromise. As in every difficulty, each party is indubitably in the right, or thinks it is, and the other is as inevitably wrong, while concession is in the thoughts of neither party. As Utah will undoubtedly seek admission into the Union the present Congressional Session, that is one way of escape from the awkward dilemma. If that fail, time or Providence must be waited for, and a three or four years' game of cross purposes may be expected in the Great Basin. For certain it is, that if the present "situation" is an index of the future, the Governor has lost his influence with the Mormons, and *vice versa*, they with him. The present hour is not very opportune for a quarrel with the Mormon people, the passing moments are too full of gloom and the future too uncertain for unnecessarily making enemies at this peculiar juncture. Rather should every collateral aid be called in to the support of the Constitution and the Union, and every wavering community be managed with tact and skill, so as to avoid its ill-will, if not to secure its support.

On Tuesday the Legislature adjourned for a week, to give its members chance for properly bidding adieu to the old year and welcoming the advent of the new. The assembled wisdom has not yet developed itself to any extent worth notice the present session. As usual, the work, such as will be done, will crowd to the latter end of the session. A telegraph bill, concerning the existing line, is under way. Before the session a disposition was manifested to push on the codification of the laws. How that project will fare, is now very difficult to guess. The Governor, in his message, proposed sweeping amendments and repeals besides heavy new enactments, which, perhaps, are not very palatable to the remainder of the law-making department.

It appears that the services of the dedication of the theatre, on Christmas Eve, went off with the zest common to Mormon gatherings. Songs, music by the orchestra, a dedication prayer, by Ezra T. Benson, speeches by Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Orson Hyde, Amasa M. Lyman, George A. Smith and John Taylor, were followed by a run of two or three hours' dancing on the stage.

The plastering, but only a small portion of the decorating of the building, is completed. A perfect finish is promised for the Winter of 1863-64. The Mormons are proud of their temple of the drama, and consider it second to none on the Continent. Without according such high praise, probably all who enter the building will consider it very creditable to the Territory.

Performances are given twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. "The Honey Moon," "Paddy Miles' Boy," "Old Phil's Birthday," and "The Two Posts," with songs and fancy dances, have been the attractions so far.

The prices are—parquet, 75 cents; first circle, $1 to $1 25; second circle, 50 to 75 cents; third circle, 37½ cents.

The house has been tolerably well filled, a liberal sprinkling of the California Volunteers is noticeable in all parts of the house every night, though the bold soldier boys are rejoicing in the thought of prospective performances in their own camp.

On Sunday—the most thorough Winter's day of the season—the snow and the northwest wind were in action all day, and of last night and to-day the same may be said. Indeed, the old year went out dull and stormy, and the new year has come in just the same. This may be ominous.

Sleighing is lively, dancings are numerous, the liquor trade is exceedingly brisk, a spree or two have occurred, but none of serious moment. The band of the California Volunteers serenaded the Governor and several other prominent persons in the city on Monday night.

In the Seventies' Hall on Friday, Mr. Alexander Ott discoursed on the "Intellectual Powers," and on Tuesday, Mr. E. L. T. Harrison lectured on the "Oddities of Human Nature."

There is a prospect of Indian difficulties in the northern settlements, the two recent expeditions of the "Volunteers" in that direction having exasperated the red skins to a considerable degree. They announce their determination to require, and have made, an atonement for the blood shed in said two expeditions, particularly the last. Indeed, these Bedouins are represented as exceedingly mad, and determined on hostilities with the whites. They have commenced operations by running off stock in Cache and Box Elder counties, and got safely away with the booty. The Indian headquarters are said to be in the vicinity of Bear River Lake, where they hold many belligerent pow-wows.

A Bannack Indian boy, residing with the whites, was engaged to go with a party pursuing some thieving Indians in Box Elder County, but the party had not gone far in pursuit before the Indian boy and one Reese Jones had an argument concerning the pay for the job, when the boy, becoming dissatisfied, turned his horse toward home. Jones followed, and demanded of him to halt, which only increased the boy's speed; whereupon, Jones pursued and fired upon him, inflicting a supposed mortal wound. Jones soon made himself invisible, but the indignation is strong against him, and he may get justice if caught.

Another Naval Abortion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's Times you state upon the authority of two reporters, that the *Lackawanna* (called erroneously in the report the *Monongahela*) had taken refuge under the Delaware breakwater; and one report states her arrival there on Tuesday.

The *Lackawanna* is one of the new sloops built on Mr. Isherwood's new discovery that there is no benefit in a cut-off, and that *simplicity* in construction is the great desideratum in a war ship. She was run at the dock here for ninety-six hours, and in that time destroyed her brass bearings, and began to *cut* her "simple" valves—which is the sort of cut-off now preferred by the Navy Department. She was then detained about three weeks to repair the damages of her dock trial, and then left for Fortress Monroe on Sunday last, in company with the *Iroquois*, and two Monitors, as the papers reported. In order to make sure of her success, the Department ordered a *special engineer*, in addition to her regular number, to go with her; and this gentleman was Mr. Zeller, one of the four who signed the famous report to the Navy Department, which overturned all the science of the world on the subject of working steam exclusively, at a single blow, who is therefore directly interested in making good his report, now that its principles are reduced to practice in these unfortunate steamers: the other three are Isherwood, Long and Shinner. The Capes of the Delaware are about one hundred miles hence and if your reporters are correct in their time the *Lackawanna* went so far in two days. What she was doing meantime we don't know; but we do know that the *Iroquois* and the *Weehawken* reached Fortress Monroe, while this "simple"-machined ship did not. The wind was E. N. E., which is free down the coast, and if her engines were left at home, the *Lackawanna* would surely have reached Fortress Monroe in less time than it took her to seek shelter from a blow, through which one of the Monitors could go safely. Let us hear, if possible, how this is! Is the *Lackawanna* a fair sample of our new navy?

VINDEX.

New-York, Jan. 23, 1863.

AN ADVENTURE IN REBELDOM.

Escape of a New-York Physician from East Tennessee.

The people of New-York, as well as, to some extent, of the whole country, will remember Dr. Jas. W. Redfield, formerly of this City, most widely known by his works on physiognomy, his special science. Dr. Redfield having quietly disappeared from our midst some years ago, many of those who had known him were wondering what had become of him, when a few days since he made his appearance in this City, a refugee from the South. His story, as the experience of an intellectual and educated man, possesses a peculiar interest among the many of a like nature that have come to our ears.

Five years ago last October Dr. Redfield sought, with his family, the healthful and life-giving regions of the Cumberland Mountains, there to secure quiet and leisure for his scientific researches and writings. He took up his residence on a farm at Waldron's Ridge, East Tennessee, and continued to reside there until the breaking out of the Reign of Terror in the South. Previous to the outbreak of the rebellion, Dr. Redfield, as a Northern man, had become the target of calumny and hatred, and when the crisis came, the first burst of the Secession soldiery into East Tennessee seized upon Dr. Redfield as a prominent and dangerous Union man, and made him prisoner. The charge against him was this, that he voted for the Union and against Secession, and *therefore* was a rebel against the Confederacy! (Comment is wasted.) Together with some half-dozen other Union men, the Doctor was marched off, driven on foot before armed horsemen, and delivered into the hands of the Pensacola Regiment, and subsequently turned over to the custody of the rebel forces at Chattanooga. The Doctor's companions, with one exception, were here discharged from custody on taking the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy; that boon was not offered to our scientific New-Yorker, however, he being informed that he was to be tried for *bridge-burning*! [To those who are not familiar with the Doctor's *physique*, the full force of this absurdity will not appear. He is one of the "mildest-mannered men" that ever held a pen; is slightly built, with quite delicate hands and features, and is extremely near-sighted, wearing glasses. He had not been within sixty miles of the burnt bridges.]

At last, after nine days' confinement, the Doctor had his trial, and only escaped with his life on taking the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy: an oath which he considers of no binding force whatever, as administered under terror by outlaws, illegally assuming governmental powers. He then returned to his family, and remained for a year a faithful subject of the Confederacy, to all external appearance, but always diligently seeking an opportunity to escape.

When Bragg's army were in the full flush of their triumphs, boasting of taking Nashville, dictating terms of peace to the North, offering the free navigation of the Mississippi as an inducement to the great Northwest to join the Confederacy, &c.—this time struck the Doctor as a favorable one for his escape. Through one of his chief secession friends he got a passport to go in the rear of the army; yet even with this protection, no feeling of safety was entertained—for should he come in contact with Bragg's forces his imprisonment would, he knew, be almost certain, such was the suspicion and hatred felt for all Northerners. It was resolved, therefore, that disguise should be adopted.

Imagine, now, the spectacle of a gentleman of Dr. Redfield's culture and simplicity of purpose, masquerading through the land with his interesting family!—himself arrayed in an old brown coat and pantaloons thirty years old, (relic of a Tennessee wedding suit in early days,) and a "shocking bad" slouched hat hanging about his ears, giving him (aided by his spectacles and "classic stoop") the aspect of a very old man; his amiable lady, minus crinoline, wearing a faded calico dress, and a dilapidated sunbonnet, drooping forward over her face; and their two little children costumed similarly. Driving an ox team slowly along, they were taken for "poor white trash," moving to Western Tennessee, where more grub was to be had for less money.

Not to chronicle all the "vexatious delays" of the journey—which was made wholly by a succession of ox-teams, obtained with difficulty from point to point—the masqueraders finally reached Pikeville, Tenn., where they procured another team of the same sort, with the prospect of a long journey with it. They went over the Cumberland Mountains in a heavy rain, during which one of the oxen manifested a proclivity for lying down to rest every few minutes, which did not facilitate progress much; and the Doctor, unaccustomed to such exercise, fatigued himself to the brink of sheer exhaustion in whipping the perverse brute. At one point, the ox made strenuous efforts to pitch the whole party over a precipice; at another it refused to budge up an eminence till trunks and passengers were all removed from the vehicle; and, at the end of the second day, it laid down in the mud and would stir no more. At this juncture, the Doctor heard of another team which was lodged for the night, some six miles further on, which was going into Kentucky after salt; and at the first blush of the morning light, he left his family and started off on a swinging run to catch the team—which he did, fortunately, by running all the way—and it came back and took up his family and trunks.

In five or six days they reached Springfield, near the Kentucky line, having fortunately succeeded in avoiding all the scouting parties which from time to time crossed their path. Here they were detained several days for want of conveyance; but at last arrived at Bowling Green, Ky., where they saw with glistening eyes the glorious old United States flag, and the first United States soldier. "I felt," the Doctor says, "like clasping him in my arms, crying, 'Hail! brave defender of my country!'"

At this juncture our journeyers made a discovery; they were penniless—secession funds being worthless at this point. The Doctor had a $20 check on a New-York bank, but being a stranger in Bowling Green could not get it cashed; so he pledged his baggage for passage to Louisville, and departed by the train. Fortunately, a gentleman who sat behind them in the cars became interested in the Doctor's children, and thence arose a conversation from which the story of our friends was brought out. The result was, that this gentleman (Allen Walton, Esq., of Boston township, Ohio) befriended the party most enthusiastically—cashed the check, got the conductor to "pass" the refugees, and introduced other gentlemen, who took them in charge. Through the efforts of Mr. C. W. S. Brown, of the Little Miami Railroad, they were entertained gratis at the Galt House in Louisville, and forwarded with very little further expense to Cleveland, Ohio, where they were received with open arms by their relatives.

Such is the Doctor's tale, briefly related. That the reader may realize with what difficulty the journey was made, it may be added that the family were nearly two months in reaching Bowling Green—which is distant only about two hundred miles from their residence in Tennessee.

Gen. Meigs Vindicates His Loyalty.

THE LETTER WHICH THE SENATE WOULD NOT HEAR.

The following is the letter addressed to Senator Wilson by Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs, the reading of which was objected to in the Senate:

Quartermaster-General's Office,
Washington City, Jan. 16, 1863.

Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senate:

Sir: I thank you for your remarks in the Senate.

It is one of the misfortunes of a country cursed with civil war, that no character, no service, seems to be sufficient to protect the public officer from suspicion.

So many men, formerly reverenced by the public, have broken the oaths which bound them to their country's service, that many have lost all confidence in the usual pledges of character and position.

It appears to me, however, that Senators forget the obligation of their high station when they allow themselves to be made, in the Senate, the mouthpiece of loose accusation against public officers.

If any Senator has reasonable ground to suspect an officer of the Government, should he not make the grounds of that suspicion known to those to whom the officer is responsible? Does he not do a great injury to his country, in this her hour of peril, in proclaiming in debate loose suspicion of those, confidence in whose loyalty and zeal are essential to the vigor and union in the defence of the nation?

If any Senator has heard aught exciting in his mind suspicion of my loyalty or fidelity, he has heard a falsehood.

No man can truly report any word, look or thought of mine inconsistent with the most devoted loyalty to my country. I stand ready to meet any accuser before any proper tribunal.

Those who have published these accusations or suspicions in the Senate should present to the President the grounds upon which they rest them, or stand before the world subject to the condemnation of all patriotic, of all honorable men.

The rebels, though so many of their leaders are blackened with broken oaths, have wit enough not to undermine their cause by public defamation or slander of their chief officers.

Thanking you again for raising your voice against this folly, for it is folly as well as crime, I am, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

—In a card published in the Baltimore *American*, Hon. Reverdy Johnson denies that he investi-

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Discipline for the Public Schools.

ITS EXTENT AND PROGRESS.

The question of making military instruction a part of the regular course in the public schools of this City, is now before the Board of Education, and will probably be considered by the Commissioners at their next meeting. Even before the breaking out of the present war, the same question had been mooted, but there was not any action of consequence on the subject, until after the attack upon Fort Sumter. Then the military spirit broke out in the schools, as it did everywhere else, and juvenile military companies, formed from the schools, were seen on the street every day. The drill, however, and other necessary preparations for parade, were attended to after school hours, and outside the school-rooms. In the larger schools the teachers soon saw the advantages of such military drill in the management of the male departments, and it was not long before the boys were drilled in marching, countermarching, right face, left face, and such other manœuvres as tended to their more orderly movement from one class-room to another; and now the drill, so far as marching in military order goes, is practiced in nearly every public school in the City. In nearly all the female and primary departments and schools, calisthenics, to a greater or less extent, have been introduced as a daily exercise. The military drills and evolutions are confined principally to the boys' departments of the grammar schools. These exercises are looked upon with great favor by the Superintendent, who believes that no better mode could be adopted by which that physical bravery which is indispensable to health, both of body and mind, be combined with a spirit of patriotism, and the duty which, in a crisis like the present, devolves upon every young man, of preparing himself adequately and thoroughly for defending his country against foreign or domestic foes. Among the schools in which the marching drill has been particularly attended to are: No. 49, Thirty-seventh-street, near Second-avenue; No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick streets; No. 45, Twenty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues: No. 35, Mr. Thomas Hunter, Principal, in Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue; No. 32, T. D. Martin, Principal, Thirty-fifth-street, near Ninth-avenue; No. 17, James Monteith, Principal, Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; No. 14, Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue; No. 11, Seventeenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, and No. 10, Wooster-street, near Bleecker. But, as has been said, in nearly all of them some attention is given to the marching drill. In several, there are teachers who have been connected with the City militia, and through their knowledge of military movements thus obtained, the pupils have arrived at greater proficiency than in other schools in which there are no teachers who have had a military training themselves. In school No. 10, there is a very fine little military company, which has been taught by Mr. Hannibal Robinson, a teacher there, who was a soldier in the Mexican war. This class understands and practices not only the marching drill, but also the manual of arms. Should the Board of Education decide in favor of placing military instruction in the regular course of studies, we shall soon have a large and interesting army of little warriors in this City alone. The whole number taught in the Ward Schools, when the last annual report was made up, was 119,932, and in the Primary Schools 32,352; which, including the Corporate schools, gives a grand total of 162,503. Should military instruction be confined to the boys in the Grammar departments entirely, we would even then have an army of about, if not quite, 30,000 growing up in our midst, which, in a very few years, in case of invasion, or of another rebellion, could march out disciplined and ready to defend the land of Common Schools against all comers.

The Bedford-street Church Scandal.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge McCunn.

The trial of Joel B. Ferguson, for false pretences in obtaining $1,000 from Elizabeth Carter, was continued in this Court yesterday. A large number of spectators, including a good share of the members of Bedford-street Church, were in attendance. Mr. Hull, one of the counsel for the defence, said he desired to ask a few questions of the last witness for the prosecution, Mr. James H. Roome. Mr. Roome was accordingly recalled to the stand and questioned at length with regard to the statements made by Mr. Ferguson at the hearing before the Church Committee, all of which may be omitted in this report, as the prosecution offered to admit all the testimony alleged to have been given by the defendant before that Committee, not as true, but as having been his statements at that time. In answer to a question, the witness disavowed the inference that defendant's counsel drew from one of his statements made the day before, that Rev. J. P. Newman counseled or advised a criminal prosecution in this case. He said the reverend gentleman was not instrumental in any way, by advice or otherwise, in bringing this case before the Court.

Mr. S. L. Macomber then opened the case to the Jury for the defence, and gave the prisoner's statement of the entire transaction. He said that Mr. Ferguson did not know that Mrs. Carter had any money until she informed him, and that she volunteered to loan the money and made the loan under profession of friendship toward him as an embarrassed brother in the Church, and without his making any representations whatever about his property. Counsel said there was no need of his making such representations, for it was notorious in the entire neighborhood that Mr. Ferguson was a man of property, and at the time the loan was made he was so, but like most other men, his property was overrated, and what he did have had now gone out of his possession in consequence of reverses in business and the hard times resulting from the war. He borrowed the money in perfect good faith, and with the honest intention of repaying, but through misfortunes he had become poor, and now the complainant resorts to this prosecution in the hopes of extorting the money from the friends of the defendant, to prevent the scandal attending the trial. Mr. Ferguson, he said, had borne an unblemished character in this community for upwards of three score years, during which time he had reared a family of respable sons and daughters, and had now two sons in the army fighting the battles of their country. It was now sought, through the means of a prosecution for false pretences, to send his gray hairs to the State Prison, in order to gratify the revenge of an exacting creditor, who was determined, whatever else might betide, that she would have her "pound of flesh." He said this indictment never ought to have been found, and never would have been found had the Grand Jury been guided by that caution, and those principles of fairness and justice so ably laid down by the Judge now occupying the Bench, in his last charge to the Grand Jury. He had full faith that the hand of Providence, that had so mercifully guided his client thus far in his mortal career, would direct him safely through this ordeal, forced upon him by the unchristian conduct of his enemies.

The first witness called for the defence was Abel G. Huggin, who testified that he had been three years a member of Bedford-street Church; that he wrote the complaint which Mrs. Carter made to the Church agent, Mr. Ferguson, and that it was written at her dictation, and in substance and meaning was her statement at the time.

Defendant's counsel here offered in evidence the complaint of Mrs. Carter, written down by the witness, in order to show that Mrs. Carter did not say at that time that Mr. Ferguson made any false representations about his property.

Objection was made to the introduction of the paper, and the objection sustained by the Court.

Witness, after refreshing his memory from the paper, said that his impression was that Mrs. Carter said that the statements made by Ferguson about his property and what he was worth, were made when he gave her the mortgage, and not when he negotiated the loan.

Cross-examined—I have no recollection of what she said at that time independent of the paper; I heard her statement and wrote it down without asking her any questions while I was writing it; after it was written I read it over to her, and she objected to some portions of it as not being correct, but what portions I don't recollect.

S. D. Rosenthal, sworn—Am a neighbor of Mr. Ferguson; know the house he lives in.

Defendant's counsel offered to prove by this witness that he offered Mr. Ferguson $8,000 for his Carmine-street house, about the time the mortgage of $1,000 was given to Mrs. Carter—there being at the time only $4,500 incumbrance on the house. The object, he said, was to show the honest intent of the defendant to secure Mrs. Carter for her debt.

The evidence was ruled out by the Court.

Kemp Godfrey, sworn—Reside next door to where Mr. Ferguson lived, No. 46 Carmine-street.

Mr. Stuart objected to the defence showing by this witness what the Carmine-st. property was worth, but the Court admitted it as proving one of the representations alleged to have been made by the defendant, that he was worth from $20,000 to $22,000. The witness said it was worth between $7,000 and $8,000.

Robert Henry, sworn—Reside at No. 50 Downing-street; have been a member of the Bedford-street Church for twenty years; was one of the Committee of Arbitration before which Mrs. Carter's complaint was heard; Mrs. Carter stated before that Committee that the representations made by Mr. Ferguson about his being worth $20,000, and about the house in Carmine-street being unincumbered, were made after he obtained the money from her; Mr. Ferguson's character was good; he was reputed to be a man of property.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Carter was not asked whether Mr. Ferguson made the representations with regard to his property before the loan was made; the trial before the Committee was had in April last.

Redirect—Mr. Ferguson said on that trial that he did not make the representations at the time the loan was made.

Bartlett Smith, sworn—Was one of the Committee of Arbitration; have dealt in real estate; the house No. 48 Carmine-street in my judgment was worth in the Spring of 1860 from seven thousand dollars to eight thousand dollars; Mr. Ferguson's character is good so far as I know; Mrs. Carter said on that hearing before the Committee that she considered Mr. Ferguson "an angel," and that she let him have the money on his character as a Christian and an honest man, and on his representation about the sale of the house in Forty-second-street; she also stated that Mr. Ferguson's representations about the house in Carmine-street, and about what he was worth, were made after he got the money, and about the time he gave her the mortgage.

Cross-examined—Mr. Ferguson denied to the Committee that he ever told Mrs. Carter that the house in Carmine-street was unincumbered, either before or after the loan.

Chas. C. Leigh, sworn—And testified that in his judgment the house No. 48 Carmine-street was worth in the Spring of 1860, seven thousand dollars or eight thousand dollars; had known Mr. Ferguson fifteen years, and never heard anything against his character.

Geo. G. Smith, another member of the Church Committee, which tried the case, testified that Mrs. Carter said that the representations made by Ferguson were after the loan; she said that she let him have the money on the representation that he had sold property in Forty-second-street, and would get the money in ten days or thereabouts.

Francis Montague, who was present at the hearing before the Church Committee confirmed the testimony of the previous witnesses.

Wm. H. Baldwin, who had known the defendant for twenty years, testified to his good character, as did also *Andrew J. Wheeler*, who said he had known him nearly half a century; likewise, *Charles Hall*, who had known him for thirty-five years, and *Mr. Merritt*, who had known him eleven years.

Defendant's counsel submitted in evidence two deeds of houses conveyed to the defendant, one in Pacific-street, Brooklyn, and the other in Forty-third-street, New-York, as evidence of the value of defendant's property at the time his alleged false representations were made.

At this point, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock Monday morning.

The Sullivan-street Church Vaults.

THE REMAINS OF 4,000 DEAD BODIES PACKED IN 200 BOXES FOR REMOVAL.

The workmen employed in exhuming the remains of persons deposited in the vaults of the Sullivan-street Church have nearly completed their labors. The vaults in which the bodies of white persons were placed have been cleared, with the exception of about twenty coffins, which will be privately removed by the friends of the deceased. Six bodies have already been removed in this manner.

The coffins, which have been emptied of their contents, present a mass of rotten fragments of wood, which are almost as crisp as chalk. This rubbish has been piled up in the main vault, making an immense collection of decayed boards nearly one hundred feet in length, thirty feet in height and fifteen feet in width. This will be removed in a few days. The workmen are now engaged in boxing up the remains of bodies in the vault where the negroes have buried their dead. This vault will be cleared probably by to-morrow night. In all the vaults, three in number, there were deposited between 4,000 and 5,000 bodies.

There are about two hundred boxes in the vault in which the remains of the dead have been placed, and in which they will be buried in the New-York Bay Cemetery, near Bergen Point, N. J. It has been proposed to erect a monument over the remains soon after they shall have been deposited in their new resting-place. This will probably be done by the Trustees of the church, to gratify the expressed desire of many of the friends of persons whose remains have been disturbed.

A number of the coffins, upon being opened, were found to contain nothing but shrouds and shavings, the bodies, it is believed, having been removed for surgical disposition. For years before the burial of persons in the vaults ceased, the Trustees of the Church were obliged to keep dogs of the most ferocious temper at the entrance to the chambers. These, however, were all poisoned by the kidnappers, who at the dead of night visited the place on their mission of desecration and plunder.

Coffins of the commonest pine were found to be in the best state of preservation. Those of mahogany and black walnut apparently had been the first to crumble with decay. Many of the coffins which appeared to be perfectly sound, only required the slightest touch, even of a cane, to cause them to fall into fragments.

The plates found upon the coffins have been removed to No. 135 Laurens-street, for the inspection of those who had friends buried in the vaults. The names discovered on these have been transcribed by Deputy Inspector Travers, who has superintended the work since the complaint was made against the Trustees. A copy of the list may be seen at the City Inspector's office.

The removal of the remains deposited in the vaults of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene and Houston streets, will be commenced in a few weeks.

Destitute Children.

The ninth annual report of the Association for the Improvement and Protection of Destitute Children shows the following results of the labors of the past year:

Number of children who have attended during the past year	213
Number at present on the roll	86
Average attendance	65
Left for service	7
Left for trades	12
Gone to the school of the Sisters of Mercy	38
Gone to public schools	7
Removed to other parts of the City	24
Dead	1

Distributed during the year 365 garments, and 56 pairs of shoes.

This excellent charity, of which Mrs. Joseph Delafield is First Manager, and Miss Mary D. Skinner Corresponding Secretary, occupies the building No. 52 Market-street, formerly known as the Fourth Ward Industrial School. The report says:

"Although the times have been most unfavorable for all charities—those excepted which are connected with the army—we have not contracted the field of our labors, nor deprived our children of their daily dinner. We have adhered to our principle of incurring no debt, and we close the fiscal year with a surplus in the treasury, independent of the proceeds of the Fair."

The report of the Treasurer, Smith Clift, pays a deserved tribute to the untiring industry with which Mrs. Delafield has devoted herself to the interests of the charity.

Commissioners of Health.

This Board met at the Mayor's Office on Friday afternoon, Jan. 23, and organized for the year. Present, his Honor the Mayor, the City Inspector, Health Officer, Resident Physician, and Health Commissioner.

The Health Officer reported the condition of vessels arriving at Quarantine at the present time to be excellent.

A complaint as to offal found floating on the north shore of Staten Island, was presented and referred to the City Inspector for investigation.

The Board resolved to renew to the present Legislature the memorial of last year on the subject of compulsory vaccination.

An application of the students of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, for copies of the memorial, was granted to the number of 500.

Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Resident Physician, presented the following highly interesting and important report:

I present the following report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862:

During the year I have sent to the Emigrants' Hospital on Ward's Island 284 cases, of which 244 were cases of typhus fever; 17 were cases of erysipelas; 17 were cases of rubiola; 6 were cases of scarlatina.

During the same period I have sent to the Small-Pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island 320 cases of small-pox. Eighty-three cases of small-pox refused to go to the hospital, and had therefore to be treated in the City, as I had no legal power to transfer them against their will. The deaths by small-pox during the past year have been only 267. In 1861 they were 599, and for three years preceding averaged annually 458, thus showing a diminution in the mortality of this disease of more than 50 per cent. If we exclude the first four months of the past year from this estimate, which was previous to the issue of my report on Vaccination, and since which time vaccination has been much more universally performed, we will see the indubitable proof that the disease is capable of being controlled and eventually exterminated, and the incalculable advantages which would arise to our City by a legal enforcement of the suggestions made in the report to which I refer. The deaths by small-pox during 1862 were 267, of which occurred in January, 58; February, 40; March, 38; April, 44—four months, 180; May, 23; June, 15; July, 13; August, 10; September, 8; October, 11; November, 2; December, 5—eight months, 87; total, 267.

We thus have only 87 cases of death by small-pox during the last eight months, which is a much smaller number than has occurred in the same period of time during the past ten years.

During the past year there have been vaccinated at the various Dispensaries, 15,887, and 1,750 points or scabs have been given or sold to different physicians in the City. If we allow that each physician will repeat from each point five times, which is a very small allowance, we will have added to our number 8,750, making a total of vaccinations in this City for 1862, of 24,627.

I am happy to report that the Board of Education have incorporated in their bye-laws, now undergoing revision, regulations for compulsory vaccination, and for a certificate, to be repeated every five years.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

Burglary in a Drug-Store.

ABOUT $2,000 IN MONEY STOLEN—ARREST OF A CLERK ON SUSPICION.

A very remarkable burglary, as it is alleged, was brought to light yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Steers.

The facts and circumstances of the case, as we learn them from the testimony which has thus far been elicited, are as follows:

On the night of the 15th inst., the safe in the drug-store of Mr. Albert Dune, No. 61 Bowery, corner of Canal-street, was broken open in some mysterious manner, and robbed of the sum of $1,109 in gold and $890 in Treasury notes and bank bills. The robbery was perpetrated at about 4½ o'clock in the morning. Two persons only occupied the premises at the time. Adolph Blank, a clerk, slept in a bedroom in the rear of the store, and Joseph Matterman, the porter of the establishment, had a couch in the front part of the premises. The latter testified that at 11½ o'clock the night previous, he shut up the store in the usual manner, and retired to bed under one of the counters, the clerk at the same time going to his room. At 4½ o'clock the porter was awakened by a loud crash, and upon lighting the gas he found that a show-case, which was on the counter, had been thrown down and the contents thereof scattered over the floor; the safe was broken open, and nearly everything which had been deposited there was missing. The porter at once went to the room of the clerk to give him the alarm, and found the latter individual engaged in making his toilet. When told by the porter of what had transpired in the front room, the clerk replied that it could not be so, and continued the business of dressing himself. The porter then proposed to go to Mr. Dune's house and inform him of the robbery, but Blank, the clerk, tried to dissuade him from so doing. Matterman also testified that the evening previous to the robbery Blank had sent him out for beer and cigars three times, which was a very unusual thing; also that Blank told witness late in the evening that he (witness) need not sleep in the store that night, but might go home and remain until morning. Witness, however, concluded it would not be safe to leave the store.

Officer McGrath, of the Tenth Precinct, testified that he heard a crash, as of the breaking in of a window, on the Canal-street side of the store, at about 4½ o'clock, on the morning in question, and shortly afterward he heard something fall inside of the drug-store. At this time he was in the Bowery, opposite the drug-store. He ran around to the Canal-street side, and there he found a window of the clerk's bedroom open; but upon examining the window and shutters there were no marks of violence upon them, which would have been the case if they had been forcibly broken open. The officer also said that no person could have left the premises without his seeing them after he heard the crash.

Upon this state of facts, Adolph Blank, the clerk, was taken into custody upon the charge of having committed the robbery.

The proprietor of the store states that about five weeks ago, upon going to his safe, one morning, he found that the lock of it had been tampered with the night previous. His suspicions were then somewhat aroused, and subsequent circumstances pointed toward his clerk, but such was his confidence in the integrity of the young man, that he did not like to accuse him of an attempt to rob him. His theory now is, that Blank had a confederate, and the fact that none of the stolen money was found in Blank's room, or on his person, and that he could not have left the premises to dispose of it, goes very far, in the judgment of the officials who are engaged in investigating the case, to confirm this belief.

Justice Steers committed the accused to prison for a further examination. None of the stolen money has been recovered.

Charitable Bequests.

The will of Almy Townsend Hicks, of this City, has been admitted to Probate. It gives $500 to Rev. Dr. Potts, and makes the following bequests to religious and charitable institutions:

To Trustees of Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (of which deceased was a member)	$500
In aid of the Domestic Missions of the above	500
In aid of the Foreign Missions of the above	500
To the same Trustees, in aid of the fund for building churches	1,000
In aid of their Board of Education	500
In aid of their Board of Publication	500
To be applied toward the support of aged and infirm clergymen of their church	1,000
To the First Presbytery of New-York, to be applied to such religious and charitable purposes as they may deem discreet in the promotion of religion and charity	2,000
To the Trustees of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.	5,000
To the Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females	1,000
To the Ladies' Depository, in New-York	250

These legacies are to be paid one year after the probate of the will. The testatrix left a large amount of property, and provided liberally for her relatives. Henry R. Winthrop, Daniel D. Lord and Daniel Lord are appointed her executors.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Gen. Thumb and his Progress.—We learn to-day that an unexpected hitch has occurred in the arrangements for the wedding between Tom Thumb and Lavinia Warren. Rev. Morgan Dix, the Rector of Trinity Parish, has forbidden the opening of the church or any of its chapels. The reason of this prohibition probably arises from the fact of the necessary restrictions for admission. Every service recorded in the Prayer-book is, of necessity, a public service, and, according to the rules of the church, is open and free to all who may choose to attend. It is possible also that the edict about appearing in evening dress at the chapel has something to do with the refusal, as there is no provision in the Prayer-book rendering such an apparel essential to attendance on any of the church services. Fortunately, there are other churches besides those of Trinity Parish, and the wedding will come off with all the expected brilliancy. Immediately thereafter the party will adjourn to the Metropolitan Hotel, of which they have engaged the entire first floor, where a grand reception will be held. We understand that a serenade will be tendered the bridal pair, and that the gay and festive bridegroom will appear upon the balcony and make an acknowledging speech. Last night Gen. Thumb, Miss Warren and Commodore Nutt were the guests of Mrs. August Belmont, on Fifth-avenue.

Clerical Wit.—The *Home Journal* says that at the "choir dinner," the other day, the Rev Dr. Vinton exposed himself to the public gaze in a new light. Some pleasantry having passed among the clergy present, Right Rev. Dr. Southgate, and Rev. Drs. Ogilby and Dix, Dr. Vinton, in the course of a humorous speech, is reported to have paid a most facetious compliment to the new Rector, and proving that he was just five hundred and nineteen—not that he had acquired that patriarchical age—but that Dix equalled five hundred and nine; while the French word *dix* was ten more, which made five hundred and nineteen. Nor was this all, for the Rector was a "thousand better," because as his name was Morgan Dix, he always used the initial letter M., which meant a thousand; and, moreover, Columbia College had made him a D. D., which was two five hundreds, equaling one thousand more—thus M. Dix, D. D., equalled two thousand five hundred and nineteen. After this acutely logical demonstration, the reverend logician sat down, feeling much relieved, and partook of some slight refreshment.

Army Baking.—About noon yesterday, Mr. William H. McCormack, a baker doing business in the Eighth-avenue, exhibited in the Park a new kind of army bakery which, it is claimed, possesses unusual advantages. In appearance it resembles the half of a large steam boiler, cut longitudinally, placed upon wheels, and furnished with two small smoke pipes. It is intended only for wood fires, and is adapted to brush and such small wood as may usually be found in the vicinity of camps. It can bake a batch of one hundred and twenty loaves of bread every hour, and the tempting loaves turned out yesterday would be welcome indeed to the soldiers in our army.

A Child Poisoned by its Mother.—A notice was received yesterday afternoon by Coroner Collin that a child, seven months old, died at No. 40 Orchard-street. It appears that the mother, Mrs. Mary Young, gave the child a quantity of some preparation of opium, for the purpose of producing sleep. Dr. Sour was called in, but it was then too late to render it any assistance.

Launch.—The Pacific Mail steamship *Golden City*, 340 feet long, 45 feet beam, and 31 feet deep, will be launched this day, at 10 o'clock P. M., from the ship-yard of William H. Webb, Esq., foot of Sixth-street, East River.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The New Court-house and other Improvements.—The new Kings County Court-house is very slowly but steadily progressing toward completion. The work on the front, facing the City Hall, appears to have been suspended, but operations are going on in the rear, in the construction of that portion of the edifice fronting Livingston-street. The walls are now up the full height, and the frame-work for the roof has been nearly all placed in position. If the weather continues favorable during the Winter, the building on the Livingston-street side will be ready for occupation in the Spring or early in the Summer. It is to be occupied by the Board of Supervisors, Superintendents of the Poor, and other County officials. The front and centre buildings are mainly intended for the Courts, the District Attorney, Register, and County Clerk. From present appearances, another year will elapse before that portion will be ready for use.

Another large building in the same vicinity, extending from Fulton to Adams-street, opposite the City Hall, is rapidly approaching completion. It is designed for a museum, concert hall, &c., and a portion at least is to be ready for occupancy some time in February. The material is of brick, with an ornamental but substantial front, and the edifice promises to be, when finished, one of the finest in the city.

Still another improvement in the same neighborhood is now being made. The City Bank of Brooklyn, at present located in Atlantic-street, has purchased the property No. 341 Fulton-street, a few doors from its junction with Myrtle-avenue, and workmen are now putting the premises in order for use. This will take considerable time, as some radical changes are to be made, the building having heretofore been used as an auction-room on the first floor, and lawyers' offices above.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Catastrophe.—The workmen employed in clearing away the rubbish on the site of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in Bedford-avenue, destroyed by fire some months since, yesterday, exhumed the remains of a male child from among the ruins. At the time of the fire it was supposed that all but two had been saved. The finding of these remains proves that there were three who were burned to death. A woman named McCarty has since the fire failed to discover her child which was in that institution. The deceased was probably her son.

Heavy Robberies in First-place.—A few nights since three dwelling-houses in First-place, South Brooklyn, were feloniously entered and robbed of a large amount of property, with which the operators escaped without detection. The premises were respectively occupied by Judge Garrison, Mr. Sweetser and Mr. Fox. The Judge was relieved of $700 in cash and an overcoat, and a large amount of silver ware and other valuable articles were taken from the houses of Messrs. Fox and Sweetser. There have of late been a large number of robberies, but the perpetrators almost invariably succeed in getting away with their plunder. As the lamps are never lighted after 2 o'clock A. M., the darkness affords an excellent opportunity for burglars to ply their vocation, and they appear to take advantage of it.

The Forty-Ninth Massachusetts Regiment.—This regiment, which has been encamped on the Union Race Course since November last, struck their tents yesterday, and proceeded to New-York, with the intention of embarking for New-Orleans, to join the army of Gen. Banks. Since the encampment of the regiment on Long Island it has been employed as a Provost guard for the arrest of deserters, of whom they secured and sent to their regiments between 700 and 800 men.

Child Killed in the Street.—A boy three years of age, named Edward Jennings, whose parents reside at No. 33 Sackett-street, South Brooklyn, was run over by one of the Hamilton-avenue Railroad cars, yesterday afternoon, and almost instantly killed. He was attempting to run across the street at the time of the accident.

NEW-JERSEY.

Essex County Oyer and Terminer.—The case of Thomas Ryder, indicted for manslaughter, in causing the death of his wife, by kicking her, was closed yesterday forenoon in the Essex Oyer and Terminer, at Newark. The Jury retired about 11 A. M., and up to a late hour yesterday afternoon had not agreed upon a verdict, they being understood to stand ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

United States Hospital, Newark.—Surgeon Taylor, in charge of the United States Hospitals in Newark, has received orders at once to dispatch every man, capable of doing duty, at once to the seat of war. In consequence of this order, about fifty convalescents will be sent on to-day to Washington, to join their respective regiments. Arrived Jan. 23, David Levi, Company B, Thirteenth New-Jersey.

New-Jersey Military Association.—The New-Jersey Military Association, an organization of the militia officers of the State, for purposes of improvement in drill and the general advancement of military science, will hold its annual meeting at Trenton on Tuesday next, the 27th inst. Gen. Robeson, of Camden, will deliver the annual address.

Compliment to Ex-Gov. Newell.—The President of the United States, and Mrs. Lincoln, have sent an elegant gold-headed cane to Dr. William A. Newell, Ex-Governor of New-Jersey, in testimony of their appreciation of valuable professional services readered by Dr. N. in the family at the White House.

Incorporation of Newton.—The citizens of Newton, Sussex Co., held a meeting last Saturday evening, at which it was resolved to take steps to have the town incorporated, and a committee was appointed to draft a charter, and report this evening, 24th inst. There was considerable opposition to the measure.

The Soldiers Pay Coming.—Mr. Marcus L. Ward yesterday received about $30,000, from the Sixth and Eighth New-Jersey regiments, showing that the Paymasters are actively at work in the Army of the Potomac. The money thus sent forward will give the most sensible relief to hundreds of worthy families.

"Peace" Petitions.—Petitions are in circulation in Newark and other places in New-Jersey, asking the Legislature to adopt the Holsman resolutions, or some equivalent. It is not thought the price of paper will be materially enhanced by the quantity consumed in this way.

An Injunction.—The Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad Company have been served with an injunction, restraining them from using "dummy" engines on their road instead of horse power. The case will come up before the Courts for argument in a few days.

Lecture.—Mr. Theodore Tilton, of New-York, will speak at the Bethesda Baptist Church, Jersey City, on Sunday evening. Subject—"The Present Crisis of the Nation."

New-Jersey Legislature.—The Legislature of New-Jersey met yesterday morning, and adjourned until Monday morning, without transacting any business.

LAW REPORTS.

Provisions of the Will of Almy Townsend Hicks—Liberal Charities.

SURROGATE'S COURT.
Before Surrogate Tucker.

The will of Almy Townsend Hicks, now admitted to probate, makes the following bequests to religious and charitable institutions:

To the Trustees of the Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, for the benefit of their Domestic Missions $500; for their Foreign Missions, $500; in aid of their fund for building churches, $1000; for their Board of Education, $500; for their Board of Publication, $500; to the First Presbytery of New-York, of which testator was a member, $2000.

To the Trustees of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New-Jersey, $5,000; to the Society for the Relief of Respectable Indigent Aged Females, of this City, $1,000; to the Ladies' Depository, of this City, $250.

The will then provides that if the testator survived his sister, Charlotte Brevoort Hicks, and he should receive the sum of $1,000 from her estate; that sum should go to the Society for the Relief of Respectable Indigent Aged Females; if the sum received from her estate exceeded that sum, the excess was to go to the nephew of the testator, Thomas Buchanan Winthrop.

It is then directed that ten thousand dollars be invested in United States bonds by the executors, and the interest thereon to be paid to the niece of the testator, Harriet Rogers Winthrop, for her own use, and for which her receipt is to be the sufficient voucher of the executors. Such ten thousand dollars is to go to the issue of this niece after her death, if she leave issue, and if not, then it is to go to the several Religious and Charitable Institutions above named, in proportions in accordance with the several bequests already specifically made to them.

The will then provides that in case any of the charitable bequests fail, by reason of the incapacity of any of the above Institutions to take, or from any other cause—indefiniteness, &c.—then the aggregate sum so remaining shall go to the executors of the will, for their own use—the testator believing that they will use it as they believed he would do, were he alive. No further instructions are given them in that regard. The testator, however, expresses the hope that none of the charitable bequests will be defeated from misnomer or any other cause.

The executors appointed by the will are Henry R. Winthrop, Daniel Lord and D. D. Lord.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of H. G. Kottenham, A. L. Beck, Emile Faber, Edwin R. Hinch, Benjamin H. Tallmadge, and Caroline Heotzpeder, were admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Sutherland.

Sherwood vs. Morgan et al.; Smith, Receiver, vs. Baldwin et al.; Stuyvesant Insurance Company vs. Smith et al.—Motions granted.

Dunlop vs. Remington.—Order staying proceedings vacated.

Eddy vs. Jenkins et al.—I think the plaintiff is entitled to the usual judgment of sale, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Bosworth.

Burrill vs. Crockett et al.; Lupton vs. Same: Lupton [illegible] discharge attachment issued against Crockett as a non-resident, denied, with $10 costs to abide the event, but with liberty to renew the motion to vacate them, as suggested in an opinion filed with the papers.

Storms vs. Grimes.—The allegations contained in that part of the answer purporting to state a second separate defence, do not constitute one, and the plaintiff is entitled to judgment on his demurrer to that part of the answer; but leave is granted to the defendant to amend in ten days, on payment of costs of the demurrer.

Gaus et al. vs. Ridgely.—The first and second causes of action set forth in the complaint are improperly united. The defendant is entitled to judgment on his demurrer, but with liberty to the plaintiffs to amend as they may be advised, on payment of costs.

Warren vs. Owen.—The motion for a new trial on the ground of surprise is denied, with $10 costs.

Before Justice Monell.

Hutchinson vs. Kenneth.—Order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 23, 1863.

$12,000	U. S. 6s '68.Reg.	95	500	Erie Railway	79
5,000	U. S. 6s '81.Reg	95	300	do	78¾
500	U. S. 6s '81.Cou.	96¼	100	do.......s30	78½
15,000	do	96	950	do	78⅜
10,000	do	95¾	200	do.......s60	78⅜
200	Tres. 7 3.10 ₩ ct. Notes.......small	101½	300	do	78¼
2,050	do.....small	102	100	do	78
3,000	do	102	250	do	77⅞
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96	100	do.......s60	77⅝
25,000	do	95¾	50	do.......s60	78
20,000	U. S. D. N's	144¾	200	do	78½
4,500	Brook. City W.L.	118	900	Erie RailwayPref	103
6,400	Ohio St. 6s, '86	118	800	do	103¼
1,000	Ill. Can. Bs, '60	100	300	do	103½
10,000	Ill. War Loan	105	2000	do.......b3.	104
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs, '79	113	50	Hudson Riv. R.	95½
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	62	100	do	95
20,000	do	61¾	100	do.......b15	94¾
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	74	450	do.......s60	94
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	67	250	do	94
35,000	do	66	400	Harlem R.	36
10,000	do.......b30	67¼	400	do	36¾
2,000	N.Y. Cen. 7s, '76	104	5000	do	37
13,000	Erie 3d M.Bs.'83	120	1000	do	37¼
5,000	Erie R. 5th M. B	107	200	do.......b10	37¼
1,000	Harlem R. 3d M	106	100	Harlem R. Pref.	73
10,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs	127	100	do.......b10	73
2,000	C., B.&Q.8 ₩c Bs.	126	200	do	72½
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M	103	39	do	72
2,000	Mich.Cen. 8s, Old	121	50	do.......b30	72¼
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	124	50	Nor. & W. R.......b30	83
1,000	do	124¼	150	do.......opg	82
1,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	108	550	Mich. C. R.	94
5,000	Mich. So. S. F.	113	100	do.......s60	94
12,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	93	450	do	95
10,000	Al. & T. Ht.Inc.B.	82½	100	do	95¼
10,000	do	82¼	50	Tol., Wab. & W. R.	54
10,000	Ch.& N.W.1st M.	72	2100	M. S. & N.Ind. R.	60
5,000	Han. & St. Jo. Bd	63	100	do	60¼
1,000	D., L. & W. 2d M.	118	200	do.......b30	60½
13,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	109¾	200	do	60⅜
1,000	P.F.W.&C.1st M.	113	800	do	60¼
13,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	43	100	do.......s30	60
2,000	P.F.W.&C.2d M.	104¼	100	do	60¼
5,000	P.,F.W.&C.3d M.	87	50	do.......s60	59½
5,000	do	86	25	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	102
5,000	do.......s60	85	550	do	101½
20	Bk of America	112	12	do	101
23	Union Bank	106¼	15	Panama R.	185
90	American Exch. Bk.	97	500	Ill. C. R. Scripe x.d	92
23	Metropolitan Bank	103	100	do	91½
10	Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	150	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	68
24	B'k of St.of N. Y.	93	500	do.......b30	69
10,000	AmericanGold	147¾	400	do	68¼
45,000	do	147¾	200	do.......s60	67½
100,000	do	147½	3500	do	68¼
35,000	do.......b30.	148	300	do.......b30	69½
10,000	do.......b5	147¾	1000	Gal. & Ch. R.	93
15,000	do	147½	150	do	92½
20,000	do.......s60.	147	400	Cle. & Toledo R.	90
400	Canton Comp'y	26	500	do.......b10	90
200	do	26¼	300	do	89
150	do	26¾	500	do	88½
100	do	27¼	800	do	88
160	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	130	100	do.......s30	88
60	Penn. Coal Co	129	200	do.......s60	88
50	Nic. Trans. Co	6	100	do	88½
100	Brunsw'k C. L. Co.	9	600	Chic. & R. I. R.	92
600	Cum. Coal Pref.	22	500	do.......b3.	92½
100	do.......s60	21¾	100	do.......s60	91¾
100	do	21½	300	do	91½
105	Pac. Mail S. Co.	174	300	do	91½
50	do	173	100	do	91¾
50	do.......s60.	171	700	Mil. & P. du C. R.	43
125	do	172	417	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	68
50	do.......b10.	172	200	do	68¼
250	N. Y. Cen. R.	119	600	do	68⅝
330	do	119¼	100	do	68¾
50	Alt. & T. Haute Pfd	65	100	do	69
18	M. & Pr. DuC 2dPf.	90	100	do.......b10	69½
			200	Alt. & T. Haute R.	40
			100	do.......s30	40

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95¼	200	Cumb. Coal Pr.	22
3,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	96	500	Erie R. Pref.	104
2,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.	95	100	do.......s10.	103¾
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	102	25	Hud. R R.	94¾
1,000	do	101¾	100	do.......b30.	95
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96	200	do	95
15,000	U. S. D. Nts	144¾	400	do.......s30	94¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s	66¼	200	Harlem R.......s15	36¾
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	69	1000	do	37
2,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	125	400	Harlem R Pref.	74½
2,000	Erie2M.B.Ex '69.	124¾	200	do	75
9,000	Mich. So. S. F.B	113	100	do	75½
2,000	Miss.&Mo.L'd Gr	65	500	do	76
5,000	P., F.W.&C. 2d M.	104½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	103
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C.3d.	86	300	do	102½
10,000	do	86½	100	Reading R.......opg.	82
40,000	Cle.& Tol.S.F.	115	300	Michigan Cen. R.	96
50,000	Amer. Gold	147¾	50	M. S. & N. I. R.......s60	60
110,000	do.......b10.	148	300	do	60½
20,000	do	147⅝	1700	do	61
250,000	do.......b3.	148	150	do.......s30	60½
50	Imp. & Trad. Bank.	96	200	do.......s15	60⅜
100	Canton Co.	27	100	do.......b30	61½
200	do	27¼	100	do.......b15	61¼
10,000	Ch.& N. W. 1st M	71½	250	do.......b30	61⅜
5,000	do	72	200	Ill. Central R. S.	92¼
6,000	Chi.& N.W.2d M.	43	200	do	92¾
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M	102	200	do	93
9,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	124	1200	Clev. & Pitt. R.	69
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	172¾	150	Gal. & Chic.	93
200	do	173	200	Clev. & Tol. R.......s30	90
200	do.......s60.	171¾	1500	do	90½
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.s10	118¾	200	do	90¾
100	do.......s30	118¼	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	92¼
50	do.......s60.	118⅜	100	do	92¾
100	do.......s10.	118⅞	100	do	92¾
200	do	119	100	do	93
300	do.......s10.	119	200	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	108
1500	Erie Railway	78	500	Alt. & T. H. R.	40
500	do	77¾	250	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	69
800	do	77⅜	100	do	68½
200	do	77⅛	300	Pitts, Ft. W. & C.	71
100	do.......s30	77¼	100	do	71½
200	do.......b15	77⅛	200	do.......b10	71¾
200	do.......b30	78¼	100	do	72
200	do.......s15	77⅛	200	Mil.& P.Du C. R.	45
200	do	77⅝	150	Nor. & Wor. R.	81

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	U. S. D. Nts	144⅝	150	M. S. & N. I. R.	59½
105,000	Amer. Gold	147¾	200	do	59¾
500	Erie Railway	76	650	M. S. & N. I. G.	102
900	do	76¼	400	Clev. & Pitt. R.	68
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	119	200	do	68¼
50	Harlem Railroad	36½	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	92
800	do	37	1100	Clev. & Toledo R.	89
100	Harlem R. Pref.	73	100	Chic. & R. Is. R.	90½
100	do	73¼	100	do	90¼
100	Pitts.Ft.W.& Chi.R.	69	100	do	90⅞

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$500	Treas. 7 3.10 ₩ c. Notes	102	100	Harlem R.	39
10,000	Debt Certif.	95¾	600	do	39¼
390,000	Amer. Gold	148¼	400	do.......s10	39¼
260,000	U. S. D. N.	144¾	200	do	39⅜
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	67	200	Harlem R. Pref.	78
10,000	Miss. & Mo. 7 ₩c. L. Gt. Bds.......b10	66	100	Mich. Cen. R.	96¾
200	Canton Company	27¾	100	do	97
50	do	27½	1100	M. S. & N. I. R.	63
50	do	27¼	200	do.......b10	63¼
50	Cumb. Coal	22½	450	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	104
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	175¾	700	Clev. & Pitt. R.	71
100	N. Y. Central R.	119¾	300	do	71¼
100	do	119⅜	150	Galena & Chi.	94½
100	do.......s60.	119	100	do	94
300	do.......s60.	119	50	do	94¼
700	do	120	100	do.......b10	94½
100	Erie Railway	79¼	800	Clev. & Tol. R.	92½
100	do.......s10	79¼	200	do	92⅝
1200	do	79⅜	400	Ch. & R.I.R.	94¼
100	do	79¼	100	do	94½
350	Erie R. Pref.	106	500	Mil.& P.DuC. R.	45½
75	Chic., B. & Q.	110	100	do	45½
			50	do	45¾

Friday, Jan. 23—P. M.

The Stock Exchange dealings to-day were at lower figures on the Railway Share list all around than yesterday and the day before. The decline in many descriptions would be deemed extravagant, but for the previous rapid advance. The extreme fall from the highest sales of Erie Common Stock is 8½ ₩ cent., and on the Preference Shares 4½ ₩ cent. The Harlems suffered most, and were 12@15 ₩ cent. below the top rates of Wednesday night. The Western Shares were, in the middle of the day, from 4 to 7 ₩ cent. below the highest figures of Wednesday night. The Railway Bonds sympathized with the fall in Shares to a partial extent, and Missouri 6 ₩ cents. were also lower. There was not much appearance of panic in the market at any time during the day. The Street appears to have become accustomed to heavy fluctuations in prices both ways, and the recently increased attendance of new buyers at the Public Board, many of whom have made large profits in the rapid advance and excitement since the New Year, is a check, for the moment, upon any disastrous fall in the market. On the other hand, there is some more disposition to speculate for the fall than when the top round was made a few days ago. The lowest figures to-day were made at the 1 o'clock Public Board, when the sales and bids for Gold were 147½@⅝; Erie, 76@76½; Harlem, 36½@⅝; Pittsburgh, 73; Southern Michigan, 60½; Toledo, 89½, and so on, in like proportion, through the active list. At the Second regular Board prices improved 1@1½ ₩ cent., and at the 4 o'clock Public Board the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The market was firm at a further recovery in prices, and the demand for nearly all the Railways again animated. Very heavy transactions took place in Gold Coin at 148½, and in Customs Notes at 144½.

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
Gold Coin	148	148½	Harlem	39	39⅜
U.S.C.H. Notes	145	144¾	Harlem Pref.	78	77½
Tennessees	62	60¾	Mich. Central	96	96¾
Missouris	66	66¼	Mich. Southern	62¾	63
N. Y. Central	120⅞	120¼	Mich. Guarant'd	103¾	104
Erie	81¼	79¼	Illinois Cen. exd	94¾	93¾
Erie Preferred	105¼	106	Pittsburgh	71½	71¼
Hudson	96½	95¾	Galena	94¾	94¼
Toledo	92	92½	Rock Island	93¾	94¼
Pacific Mail	177¾	176	7-30 ₩ Cents	102	102

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107½	Commerce	92
Manhattan	133	Mech. Banking Ass'n	90
Merchants'	100	American Exchange	97
Mechanics'	105½	Shoe and Leather	99
Union	106	Continental	86
America	112	Commonwealth	82
Phœnix	104	New-York County	103
Tradesmen's	103	Importers and Traders'	96
State of New-York	91	Park	125

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	114	T. H. & Alt. 2ds Pref.	93
Erie firsts, '68	119	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	109
Erie seconds, '79	121	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	96
Erie thirds, '83	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	70
Erie fourths, '80	110	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	63
Erie fifths, '88	107	Lack. & W. Bds.	115
Hudson firsts, '69	121	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	120
Hud. seconds, s. f., '85	120	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	116
Hud. thirds, '75	110	Tol. & Wab. firsts	109⅝
Hud. conv., '67	107	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	91
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	116	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	94
Harlem thirds	105	Mil. & P.duC. 1sts	110
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₩c. '82	127	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	113¼
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩c. 1sts	126	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	113½
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 2ds	104
Mich. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 ₩c.	112	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds	84
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	124¼	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	102
St. L., Alt. & T. H. 1sts	105	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100½

In quoting the Money Market yesterday, we wrote there is no Money *news* on the Street; the printer made us say there is no Money *now* on the Street; the reverse of the fact, as the leading Brokers are freely supplied at 6 per cent., where the credits and collaterals are perfectly satisfactory. There is more than the usual caution exercised by lenders in reference to security and margins. The price of Gold has not altered materially for several days, and Exchange for the mail to-morrow is 162½ ₩ cent. for first-class Bankers' bills.

The legislation in Congress yesterday on the Treasury Bill, in Committee of the Whole in the House of Representatives, was to the effect of radically changing the Second Section of the Bill, in respect to Three-Year Treasury Notes. The issue is increased to $400,000,000. They are *not* made reconvertible into United States Notes of legal tender, nor the interest in legal tender. They are to bear 6 ₩ cent. in Gold Coin. In payment of the Internal Revenue they are made receivable at all times at par and interest, and also in payment for any loans made to the Government on 20-year Stock. The effect of this amendment of the Second Section upon the issue of United States Notes, authorized by the Third Section, is to confine the total to $300,000,000, including the $100,000,000 authorized by the recent Joint Resolution. The question of selling United States 6 ₩ cent. 20-year Stock is left to the discretion of the Secretary, and there is nothing in the Bill to prohibit negotiations in large sums on this Stock *below par* before the War closes, or at *a premium*, in the event of peace. The legal-tender United States Notes are allowed no privilege of conversion in such Stock at par. They are receivable in payment of loans at the agreed value. The subsequent Sections of the Bill, as far as it was perfected yesterday, refer, in the Fourth Section, to the printing of the fractional Currency at Washington, and in the Fifth Section to Gold Notes, representing voluntary deposits of Gold made without interest with the Treasury, returnable on demand, the issue of such Notes authorized to exceed the deposits by 20 ₩ cent., or one-fifth, to facilitate the payment of the Public Interest. The Sixth Section prescribes the form and signatures of the new Notes and Stocks, and their registration. The Seventh Section allows coupons upon the Public Stocks to be paid into the Customs thirty days in advance of maturity, as the equivalent of Gold Coin. The amendments thus far made all tend to reduce the active purchase and frequent transfer of Gold Coin in Government transactions, and to repress the disposition to speculate in it in the open market. The Secretary, under the power granted in the First and Second Sections, will assuredly avail of every reasonable opportunity to negotiate the 6 ₩ cents of twenty years' date, and to use the 6 ₩ cents of three years' date in payments to the public contractors, in preference to the free employment of United States Notes. The grant of $300,000,000 of the latter is placed entirely at his discretion.

The Report of three of the City Railroads show the following business for the year ending Sept. 30, 1862:

SECOND-AVENUE.	
Capital Stock, per charter	$800,000 00
Amount paid in	650,000 00
Funded Debt	450,000 00
Floating Debt	42,500 00
Total cost of Road and Equipment	$1,101,872 97
Number of Passengers carried in Cars	4,711,119
Expenses of maintaining the Road	$3,688 34
Horse-shoeing, harness, &c.	9,941 07
Expenses of Operating the Road	177,937 79
Interest	37,629 28
Payment to Surplus Fund	13,869 27
Receipts	$343,065 73
THIRD-AVENUE.	
Capital Stock paid in	$1,170,000 00
Funded Debt	400,000 00
Cost of Road and Equipment	$1,757,028 97
Number of Passengers carried in Cars	11,432,392
Expenses of Maintaining the Road	$21,591 64
Expenses of Operating the Road	347,205 90
Interest	26,086 94
Dividends	140,000 00
Receipts	$580,736 17
SIXTH-AVENUE.	
Capital stock, as by charter	$750,000 00
Amount paid in	750,000 00
Funded debt	25,000 00
Cost of road and equipment	$1,089,316 90
Number of passengers carried in cars	6,955,647
Expenses of maintaining the road, including real estate purchased	$54,269 62
Repairs	13,794 91
Expenses of operating the road	201,603 35
Paid dividends	75,000 00
Receipts	$386,915 14

The following is a summary of the foreign Dry goods imports for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,530	$663,638	636	$295,821	198	$67,496
Mf. of Cot'n	831	205,499	299	89,416	282	59,168
Mf. of Silk	250	224,922	87	99,900	42	41,069
Mf. of Flax	1,962	371,126	469	82,237	272	59,692
Miscellan's	400	82,535	116	22,126	1,818	9,621
Total	4,973	$1,447,700	1,607	$519,500	2,562	$237,048
		519,500				1,447,700

Total entered..$1,967,300 Total marketed..$1,684,748

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $4,207,345 71, including $146,000 for customs; payments, $4,669,208 27; balance, $10,830,176 17.

The Finance Bill Before Congress.

The following is the Revenue Bill as amended, so far as the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union has acted upon it:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding $300,000,000 for the current fiscal year, and $600,000,000 for the next fiscal year; and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government, after twenty years from date, in coin; and of such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as far as he may deem it expedient, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin. And he may, in his discretion, dispose of such bonds at any time, on such terms as he may deem most advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the certificates of indebtedness that may at any time be unpaid, or for any of the Treasury notes heretofore issued, or which may be issued under the provisions of this act: and all bonds and Treasury notes issued under the provisions of this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority; *Provided*, That there shall be outstanding of bonds, Treasury notes and United States notes, at any time issued under the provisions of this act, no greater amount altogether than a sum of $900,000,000.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, to issue on the credit of the United States $400,000,000 of Treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, and the principal payable at any time after three years from date at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than ten dollars each, and such notes shall be receivable for internal duties, and all debts and demands due the United States, except duties on imports, and the holders of any such notes shall have the right at any time, on or after they become due and under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to exchange the same with the accrued interest thereon at the Treasury or the office of any Assistant Treasurer or depository designated for the purpose, for any equal amount of legal tender notes, and such Treasury notes may be used by the Secretary of the Treasury at their par value, in payment of the lawful creditors of the United States, who may be willing to receive the same, and shall be received at their par value in payment of any bonds that may be hereafter negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall also allow in any such negotiations and pay in coin any interest which may have accumulated thereon; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service may require, reissue any amount of Treasury notes herein authorized, equal to the amount redeemed. There shall be printed upon the back of the Treasury notes which may be issued under the provisions of this act, the amount of interest which will have accumulated at the end of three months from the date thereof, and words importing that the said notes are a legal tender in the payment of internal duties and all debts and demands due the United States, except duties on imports, and receivable for all loans payable to the United States. But nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize any additional issue of legal tender notes.

Sec. 3.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized, if required by the exigencies of the public service for the payment of the army and navy and other creditors of the Government, to issue on the credit of the United States the sum of three hundred millions of dollars of United States notes in such form as may be deemed expedient, not bearing interest, payable to the bearer, and of such denominations not less than one dollar, as he may prescribe, which notes so issued shall be lawful money and legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of postage and revenue stamps for fractional currency, and of fractional notes, commonly called "postage currency," issued or to be issued, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue fractional notes of like amounts, in such form as he may deem expedient, and may provide for the engraving, preparation and issue thereof in the Treasury Department building, and all such notes issued shall be exchangeable by the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and designated depositories for the postage revenue, and received in payment of any dues to the United States, less than five dollars, except duties on imports, and shall be redeemed on presentation at the Treasury of the United States, in such sums and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and shall be exchangeable at the office of any Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer or designated depository, for United States notes of an equivalent amount; *Provided*, That the whole amount of fractional currency issued, including postage and revenue stamps issued as currency, shall not exceed fifty millions of dollars.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive deposits of gold coin and bullion with the Treasurer, or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than twenty dollars each, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of not less than twenty dollars, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin or bullion, deposited for or representing the certificates of deposit, shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand; and certificates, representing coin in the Treasury, may be issued in payment of the interest on the public debt, which certificates, together with those issued for coin and bullion deposited, shall not at any time exceed 20 per centum beyond the amount of coin and bullion in the Treasury, and the certificates for coin and bullion in the Treasury shall be received at par in payment for duties on imports.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the coupons on the registered bonds, Treasury notes and United States notes, authorized by this act, shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, and shall bear the written or engraved signatures of the President of the United States and Register of the Treasury; and also as evidence of the lawful issue, the imprint and copy of the seal of the Treasury Department, which imprint shall be made under the direction of the Secretary, after the said notes or bonds shall be received from the engravers, and before they are issued; or the said notes and bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer, by such persons as may be specially appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or for the Register by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may specially appoint for the purpose; and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes," approved the 23d day of December, 1857, so far as they can be applied to this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived and reënacted.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the 1st of March, 1863, the coupons of all bonds of the United States heretofore issued, and which may be issued under this act, may, at any time within thirty days of the time they become due, be received for customs as coin, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all banks associations, corporations or individuals issuing notes or bills for circulation as currency, shall be subject to and pay a duty of one per centum each half year, from and after April 1, 1863, upon the average amount of the aggregate of deposits and circulation of notes or bills as currency, issued beyond the amount hereinafter named, that is to say: banks, associations, corporations or individuals having a capital of not over $100,000, ninety per centum thereof; over $100,000 and not over $200,000, eighty per centum thereof; over $200,000 and not over $300,000, seventy per centum thereof; over $300,000 and not over $500,000, sixty per centum; over $500,000 and not over $1,000,000, fifty per centum thereof; over $1,000,000 and not over $1,500,000, 40 per centum thereof; over $1,500,000, and not over $2,000,000, 30 per centum thereof; over $2,000,000, 25 per centum thereof. In the case of banks with branches, the duties herein provided for shall be imposed upon the circulation of the notes or bills of such branches severally, and not upon the aggregate circulation of all; and the amount of capital of each bank shall be the amount allotted to or used by such branch, provided that all the banks, associations, or corporations and individuals, issuing or reissuing such notes or bills for circulation as currency after April 1, 1863, in sums representing any fractional part of a dollar, shall be subject to and pay a duty of five per centum each half year thereafter upon the amount of such fractional notes or bills so issued, and a list or return shall be made and rendered within thirty days after Oct. 1, 1863, and each six months thereafter, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall contain a true and faithful account of the duties accrued upon the full amount of the fractional note circulation, and upon the average amount of all the other circulation for the next six months preceding, or which should accrue from time to time. And a list or return shall be made and rendered within thirty days after the time fixed, as aforesaid, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall contain a true and faithful account of the amount of the duties accrued, or which should accrue, from time to time, as aforesaid, during the time when said duties remain unaccounted for. And there shall be annexed to every list or return, a declaration, under oath or affirmation, to be made in form and manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the President or some other proper officer of said bank, association, corporation or individual, respectively, that the same contains a true and faithful account of the duties which have accrued, or which should accrue, and not accounted for, and for any default in the delivery of such list or return, with such declaration annexed, the bank, association, corporation, or individual making such default, shall forfeit, as a penalty, the sum of $500. And such bank, association, corporation, or individual, shall, upon rendering the list or return as aforesaid, pay to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the amount of duties due on such list or return, and in default thereof shall forfeit, as a penalty, the sum of $500; and in case of neglect or refusal to make said list or return, as aforesaid, or to pay the duties, as aforesaid, for the space of thirty days after the time when said list shall have been made or rendered, or when said duties shall have become due and payable, the assessment and collection shall be made according to the general provisions prescribed in an Act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenues," approved Aug. 6, 1846, be and the same is hereby so modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to allow any money obtained from loans or internal revenue, to be deposited in solvent Banks, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, upon depositing, by said Banks, with the Treasurer, an amount of United States Bonds, or Treasury Notes, not less than such deposits, respectively, as security for the payment thereof; and from time to time the Secretary of the Treasury may use such deposits, by draft or check, to pay any of the creditors of the Government, or for transfer to the Treasury, or authorized depositories.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to prevent and punish counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations of the bonds, notes and fractional currency authorized to be issued by this act, all the provisions of the sixth and seventh sections of the act, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States Notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States"—approved Feb. 25, 1862—shall, so far as applicable, apply to the bonds, notes and fractional currency hereby authorized to be issued, in like manner as if the said sixth and seventh sections were hereby adopted as additional sections of this act. And the sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the penalties of this act shall extend to officers in the Treasury Department, and to those engaged in printing and preparing the notes.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 23, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 11 bbls. Ashes, 8,162 bbls. Flour, 70 bbls. and 600 bags Corn Meal, 650 bushels Wheat, 205 bushels Rye, 1,256 bushels Oats, 1,531 bushels Malt, 6,660 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,004 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls., at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $8 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Western Yellow have been made at 40½c.@41½c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in fair demand at buoyant prices.

COPPER—Ingot continues in active demand at 33½c.@34c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been purchased since our last to the extent of 850 bales, at 76c.@76½c. for Middlings, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, to day, and prices have favored buyers slightly. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 15,250 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 40@$6 70; poor to choice extra State at $6 70@$7 20, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 40 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 40	@	$6 70
Extra State	6 70	@	7 20
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 95	@	8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 25	@	7 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 45	@	8 50
Extra Genesee	7 25	@	8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 20	@	9 75

Southern Flour is salable and buoyant; sales 1,450 bbls. at $7 15@$7 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 80@$9 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 25@$10 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour steadily favors sellers; sales 700 bbls. Extra, at $7@$8 35 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, $4 70 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 65@$4 70 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 50@$2 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—A pretty fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 85@$3 90, and Bunch Raisins at $3 67½@$3 70 ₩ box; also new crop Currants at 13½c.@14c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active; prices closed heavily. Sales, since our last, of 137,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 70@$1 90, the latter rate for very choice Missouri Amber Western at $1 60@$1 62; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 53@$1 60; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 54@$1 57, Milwaukee Club, at $1 45@$1 53; Chicago Spring at $1 38@$1 47 ₩ bushel. Corn is active and buoyant. Sales since our last, 120,000 bushels, at 86½c.@87½c. for shipping Mixed Western; 83c.@86c. for Eastern do.; 73c.@82c. for unsound; 88c. for yellow and White Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is scarce and quoted up to $1@$1 10c. according to quality, ₩ bushel. Sales, 1,250 bushels. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada, at 69c.@71c.; Western, at 68c.@71c.; State, at 71c.@72c., and Jersey, at 65c.@68c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in good request, at $1 47½@$1 55 ₩ bushel. Sales 7,500 bushels. Small lots of Malt were sold at $1 60@$1 65c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is in good request, at 85c.@$1 05 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ₩ lb.

HEMP—Sales 1,000 bales Manila, part free, at 11c. ₩ lb.

LEAD—Pig is in moderate request at $8 75@$9 ₩ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales 600 bbls. New-Orleans, privately and by auction, at 34c.@38c. for old, and 47c.@55c. for new crop; also, 50 hhds. Porto Rico, by auction, at 39½c.@40½c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—A good inquiry exists for Crude Sperm at $1 70@$1 75, and do. Whale at 84c.@86c. ₩ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active demand at $14 75 for Old Mess, $16@$16 25 for New Mess, and $11 25@$13 25 for Old and New Prime ₩ bbl; sales 3,100 bbls. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 7½c.@8½c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues in lively request, at 7c.@9½c. ₩ lb.; sales 1,600 boxes. Lard has not varied; sales 3,500 tcs. and bbls., at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Beef unaltered; sales since our last, 225 bbls., at $12 75@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $21@$23 ₩ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$16 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Butter continues in demand at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 10c.@13½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 350 bags East India, at $7 50, free, and $6, in bond, ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been held less firmly, but have been less active.

SPELTER—Has been inactive, at 8½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Sales 1,200 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10½c.@11½c., and Cuba at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Market more active.

TALLOW—Sales 150,000 lbs. at 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Continue in lively request at rising prices.

TOBACCO—Has been more active at full prices. Sales 958 hhds. Kentucky at 15½c.@31c., and 92 cases Seed-Leaf at 17c.@33c. ₩ lb.

TIN—Has been in good demand, including Banca at 45c.@45½c., and Straits at 43½c.@44c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 800 bbls., in lots, at 49c.@50c., chiefly within the range, ₩ gallon.

WOOL—The public sale was well attended; the competition was quite spirited; and decidedly higher prices were realized. Domestic fleeces brought 62c.@70c.; California, 21c.@50c.; Mexican, 26c., and Cape, 33c.@34½c., ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were effected to-day. For Liverpool—1,250 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ₩ bbl.; 45,000 bushels Grain, at 6½d.@7d. ₩ bushel; 600 bales Hops on private terms; and 40 tons heavy goods, at 20s. ₩ ton. For London—450 pkgs. Bacon and Lard, at 30s.@32s. 6d., and 15 tons Clover Seed, at 35s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—300 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; and, by steamer, 150 bags Clover Seed, at 50s. ₩ ton. For an Irish port direct, a ship with Grain at 8½d. ₩ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
United Kingdom	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	Jan. 24	Portland	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 8	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
FROM EUROPE.			
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Jan. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
North American	Jan. 15	Liverpool	Portland.
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	[illegible]
Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For Newbern......Steamer Mary Sanford......Jan. 24.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad). 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Teutonia* and *City of Baltimore* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at [illegible] stationers generally. JESSE [illegible] KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND cases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN — THE CHIMNEY CORNER — THE FRENCH SPY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT—SOMEBODY ELSE.

WALLACK'S—PAULINE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss LAVINIA WARREN, the Queen of Beauty, Com. NUTT, &c., at all hours—COLLEEN BAWN afternoon and evening.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

NAPOLEON'S THEATRE—GRAND OMNIFARIOUS ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE CHEVALIER DU GUET.

GERMAN OPERA-HOUSE (Niblo's Concert Saloon)—GRAND CONCERT.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY (of Brooklyn)—THIRD GRAND CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac informs us that "the tempestuous weather since Tuesday last, and the consequent impassable state of the roads, have rendered any advance of the army beyond the Rappahannock a matter of utter impossibility. The same causes so delayed the transportation of the pontoons and heavy artillery to the designated points as to prevent a surprise of the enemy at the point designed to cross." We learn from our Washington correspondent, in addition to the above, that the Quartermaster's Department, as usual, was behind with its supplies. The delay, however, can only be temporary, and we may expect the contemplated movement to be executed the moment the roads and the Quartermaster will permit.

There was a report at Norfolk on the 19th, received from Newbern, that Gen. Foster has abandoned his projected expedition for the present. This report, however, can hardly be true, as our reports from the rebels state positively that Gen. Foster has advanced.

The number of prisoners taken at Arkansas Post is 4,720. We captured 3,500 Enfield rifles, and 1,500 shot-guns and rifles, 1,200 horses and mules, mostly the latter, and 21 pieces of ordnance, ten of which are disabled. We also got a considerable number of beef cattle. Our loss is about 150 killed and 500 wounded. The enemy's loss is less.

Troops are constantly leaving Cincinnati for Memphis, a fact which indicates that the War Department does not participate in the fears regarding Gen. Rosecrans' situation and need of reinforcements.

Mound City, Ark., a short distance north of Memphis, was burned on the 15th inst., by a detachment of National troops. It has long been the resort of guerrillas. Only two houses were left standing.

Brig.-Gen. Blunt has again assumed command of the District of Kansas. His first order directs the immediate arrest of certain attorneys and war claim agents who are exciting dissatisfaction and insubordination among the soldiers.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, some vacancies in the Standing Committees were filled. The bill to provide for printing the annual report of the Banks of the United States, was passed. A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the condition of the soldiers in the convalescent camps. The Secretary of War was asked to inform the Senate whether any more Major and Brigadier Generals have been appointed and paid than authorized by law. The Secretary of the Treasury was called upon for information regarding the amount of revenue from the duty on printing paper, and whether the reduction of the duty would tend to increase the public revenue. A resolution was offered by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire whether any plans of Gen. Burnside for the movement of the Army of the Potomac have been interfered with in consequence of the representations of subordinates. At Mr. Wilson's request the resolution was laid over. The joint resolution for the relief of the holders of the Floyd acceptances was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour. The Secretary of War sent in a list of Major and Brigadier-Generals in the service, which was ordered to be printed. The President sent in the report and correspondence concerning the exportation of arms for the use of the French army in Mexico. It was ordered to be printed. The bill to provide for the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers was passed, after being materially amended. The bill to provide for an increase of the clerical force in the Quartermaster General's office, was debated until the adjournment.

In the House, the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government was taken up, and debated at great length. Mr. Hooper's substitute for the original bill was rejected, 79 to 31. A new section offered by Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, taxing bank circulation four per cent. per annum, was rejected, 79 to 29. Finally the Committee rose, in order that the several bills might be printed, and that the members might be allowed further time to examine them. The House then adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, no business of importance was done. The adjournment was until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, soon after meeting, balloting for Speaker was commenced. The result of the first ballot taken was—for Trimmer, 60; for Callicott, 60; for Depew, for whom two Republican votes were cast, 2—no choice. Another ballot resulted similarly. The 90th ballot was reached, without an election, when the Assembly adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

A meeting of influential gentlemen was held at the 5th Avenue Hotel last evening, with a view to consider the proposed colonization of Florida. Mr. G. W. Blunt occupied the chair, Mr. Chas. Gould acted as secretary, and Hon. Eli Thayer and Judge Magee made interesting statements in support of the colonization scheme. A committee of twenty, of which Mayor Opdyke was made chairman, was appointed to call a public meeting to advance the object.

The purchase of the property corner of Greene and Houston streets, the site of the Presbyterian church destroyed by fire in November last, has resulted in the discovery of a vault containing upwards of 2,000 human bodies, which had been interred under the church, many of them belonging to the oldest and most respectable families in this city. As a misunderstanding exists between the purchaser and the Trustees of the church respecting their removal, considerable excitement has been created among the friends of the deceased.

Public censure falls heavily upon Lieut. Van Dorn, the commander of the gunboat *Sidell*, which surrendered to the rebels at Harpeth Shoals, without so much as firing a gun. It is believed by many who are well informed that the whole affair was well understood between him and the rebels. He had a sufficient number of guns, with a plentiful force to man them, to have driven the rebels back and completely routed them. But the surrender was made without the firing of a single gun on his part, and on his arrival on shore he is said to have been warmly greeted by the rebel officers. Lieut. Van Dorn is said to be nearly related to the rebel General of that name.

Humphrey Marshall's law library has just been sold for the benefit of the Government for the sum of $1,367 19; and after paying all the fees, $1,086 remained as the proceeds, which goes into the Treasury.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says it is currently believed in that vicinity that the famous guerrilla chief, Morgan, is none other than a fellow named Timothy Fuller, who formerly lived in Erie County, Pennsylvania, and was sent thence to the Penitentiary for cattle-stealing. After serving out his time he went to Kentucky and changed his name to Morgan. He is in congenial business now.

T. Jefferson Boyer, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, publishes a long statement in the Harrisburgh *Democratic Union*, detailing, in the most circumstantial manner, attempts which were made to seduce him into voting for Mr. Cameron as United States Senator. He states explicitly that Mr. Cameron offered $20,000 for his vote.

The Adjutant-General of Illinois has issued his report concerning the enrollment, equipment, etc., of the troops of that State. The number enrolled he gives as 383,478; liable to service 270,609; number in the service 112 869.

A dispatch to the *Evening Post* states that the President and the Cabinet were engaged yesterday in a discussion of the proper guage for the Pacific Railroad. The act passed by Congress empowers them to decide this question. After a careful consideration of the subject the President decided that the guage should be fixed at five feet.

The trial of Joel B. Ferguson for obtaining $1,000 from Elizabeth Carter by false pretences, was continued in the Court of Sessions yesterday before Judge McCunn, and occupied the entire day. It will be resumed on Monday, at 11 A. M.

There was renewed excitement to buy Stocks last night, after a considerable decline in prices through the forenoon. The market finally left off firm. Gold, 148¼; Exchange, 162½@163 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday; prices of Flour and Wheat closed heavily; Corn was a shade dearer. A fair business was transacted in Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Hay, Hides, Metals, Fish Oils, Candles, Chemicals, Laths, Tallow, Whisky and Provisions. Tobacco was more active. The public sale of Wool was well attended, and passed off spiritedly. Coffee and Cotton were less freely dealt in, but were steady. Active movements, partly speculative, were reported in all descriptions of Dry Goods, particularly domestic Cottons and Woolens, prices of which were generally much higher and advancing. The Freight market was rather quiet.

Gen. Burnside's Army.

Now that the main army of the country, according to the words of its Commanding General, "is about to meet the enemy once more," the anxious thought of every man is, what is the prospect? What is the real strength of our army? what is its condition? what its spirit? Where is it likely to meet the foe, and how will it confront him? Will Burnside try to outflank the rebel position, or will he make another assault direct upon their works, as he is known to hold the opinion that had his Generals assented to his proposition to renew the assault the day after his repulse on the 13th ult., he would have carried the heights behind Fredericksburgh? Other very important questions suggest themselves, such as, whether the military movements going on in North Carolina are intended to have any direct bearings upon Burnside's campaign, and whether there is to be any movement in the *rear* of Richmond by a coöperating column? Is the comprehensive plan with which the public were edified two months ago, of a simultaneous advance of military columns to Weldon, to Petersburgh, and up the Peninsula, aided by iron-clads on the James and the York, as outlying supports to Burnside's movement, to be now actually carried out? or are the heavy bodies of troops we have at Newbern, at Suffolk, and on the Peninsula, together with the Monitors, of which we have for a long time had so many hopes and enjoyed so few performances, to be kept paltering and playing where they are of no earthly use to us, and no damage to the rebels?

We can only suggest many of these points, without furnishing satisfactory answers. We have no desire, at this moment, to lead to undue hopes on any one of these things, as a very few days will probably give them all a practical solution which will either raise and cheer the nation's spirits or fling it into a deeper despondency than it has ever been in since the war began.

We have reason to believe, however, that, in point of numbers, the Army of the Potomac is now as strong as it has been at any of its past battles. The accessions of new troops of late to the army have been comparatively meagre; but Burnside has been receiving reinforcements from before Washington and from many other points where formerly it was necessary to station troops to prevent rebel advances, but which the rebels cannot now menace. His numbers, at all events, are greater than they were before the battle of Fredericksburgh, and probably even greater than Gen. McClellan had at Antietam. As regards the appointments of this army, they are now as good as ever, and that is all that need be said. The artillery arm, under the very able management of Gen. Hunt, is far superior to what it ever was before; and if the battle be such that this most efficient branch of our service can have full play, we have not a shadow of a doubt of the result. As regards the spirit, the *morale* of the troops, we were glad, within the last day or two, to hear more favorable reports than those contained in our correspondent's letter on the "Condition of the Army," published on Friday of last week, and written a fortnight ago. The spirits of a raw volunteer army are very easily depressed, especially after a reverse, and they are very easily raised. The prospect, the presence of action, has, in itself, a magical effect upon an army. The weak grow suddenly strong, the disheartened courageous, and men who on one day would be ready to flee before an enemy, will on the next chase him with the bayonet. Of this we have had numerous examples in the present war. Some of those things also, which our correspondent mentioned as acting greatly to demoralize the soldiers, have been improved. They have work to do, they have been paid, some severe examples of punishment for skulking have been made, high officers have learned from Gen. Porter's case the danger of practical disloyalty, and Gen. Wool has worked hard to remedy absenteeism. These things have not yet had time, it is true, to exercise their full influence; but they have not been lost upon the army. Gen. Burnside, in his address to his troops, also refers to the victory we gained at Murfreesboro, whose greatness and glory were but lately made known to the army and the country; and there is no doubt that it has had a large influence in counteracting in the minds of the men the effect of the repulse at Fredericksburgh. About the first and most important necessary to success mentioned by our correspondent—that "military operations be conducted by the military leader in the field"—we must speak dubiously. There have been so many, we fear too true, statements, published during the last fortnight, that Burnside had, on such a day, been ordered from Washington to move across the river and attack the enemy, and that the order had been countermanded on such another day—that the War Department had issued such and such directions to him, which were in force until directions of an opposite character succeeded them; that it looks as if that "interference with the plans of the Commanding General" which has been so much complained of since the beginning, was still in full play. We can only trust, for the sake of the country, that Gen. Burnside will not be driven by his orders to do anything that will endanger the existence of his army or the success of his campaign.

We think it is altogether likely that Gen. Foster's movements in North Carolina, of which the rebels exhibit such fear by publishing the most exaggerated accounts, are intended to have a direct bearing in favor of Gen. Burnside. We trust that Foster's army is not to be put to any such work at present as capturing Wilmington. It would be a good enough place to capture, and not a hard one to hold; but all our available strength in and near Virginia should at this crisis be brought to bear upon the great rebel army on the Rappahannock. It is *that* which menaces the life of the nation. It is *that* which must be destroyed before we can be said to have made any material headway in crushing the rebellion.

Taking the whole case as it stands, we see no reason to look for anything but victory in the pending contest—*if* our main army is handled with skill, and *if* such dispositions of troops have been made elsewhere than on the Rappahannock, as to insure that all our available strength be brought to bear upon the objective point. A telegram, however, is coming over the wires on the first hour of the day which will have dawned ere this meets the reader's eye, that the order for the advance which has been going on for three days, has been changed into an order to *retrograde*. What next—remains to be seen.

The Peace-Buyers and Submissionists—Their Want of Nerve.

There is flinching in New-Jersey. The Democratic majority in the Legislature cannot all yet "screw their courage up to the sticking-place." Instead of referring the Brooks-Wood armistice-and-peace resolutions to a favorable Select Committee, as was expected, the most they could bring themselves to do was to hand them over to the Standing Committee on Federal Relations, who, it is supposed, will quietly put them on the shelf, there to remain until a fitter opportunity.

But these men may depend upon it, the fitter opportunity will never come. They cheat themselves, if they imagine it. Neither this year, nor next, nor the year after, will there be any surrender to treason. This war has got to be thoroughly fought out. Sordid party hucksters, with hearts dead to loyalty and every manly sentiment, may plot submission, and white-livered imbeciles may crave it, but we tell these gentry that it is all in vain. This Northern people are not the degenerate race they are taken for. The blood of the fathers still runs in their veins. The birthright which their fathers gave them, that they intend to defend; and, come weal or come wo, they *will* defend it to the last, let cabals scheme and cravens whine as they may.

What are these Submissionists dreaming of? If the little Dutch Republic could maintain a war of twenty years against the Inquisition; if Prussia could endure a war seven years, and sacrifice on the field of battle one-sixth of her able-bodied males, in order that she might become a kingdom instead of a province; if republican France could put twelve hundred thousand men into the field, and, in spite of all the first reverses, succeed in saving the nationality which all Europe had combined to annihilate; if England could prosecute a twenty years' war to thwart the ambition of Napoleon, and hold on up to the last crushing Waterloo—who and what are we, to tire in this second year, and faint, and droop, and sink abjectly at the feet of rebel enemies of one-third our numbers, and let go the most precious heritage and the most transcendent destiny ever committed to man since time began?

The bare hypothesis that this thing is possible is a fouler libel upon our people than the basest sycophant of tyrants ever uttered. Could it be proved that our republican institutions have so sapped the stamina of American manhood, universal humanity might justly hold them detestable and accursed. Better a thousand times the worst of earthly despotisms; for never, never has there been one so baleful that, in the short space of three generations, it could deteriorate such a race as were our revolutionary fathers into such a marrowless breed as we must have become, according to this assumption. Even if iron tyranny ever succeeds in grinding out the last high quality of a once noble stock, it is not done in less than many centuries. If three-quarters of one century has sufficed to *rot* out, under our institutions, the last trace of our ancestral heroism, these institutions will deservedly go into history as the most effective mechanism of demoralization and depravity it is possible for the mind of man or devil to invent.

We tell these paltering cravens and these shuffling recreants, that they do not know this people. They imagine a degeneracy which does not exist. They have made a capital error in judging the popular heart by their own. The people—by which word we mean no subterranean dregs or floating riff-raff, who are ever the sport of circumstance, but that great body of freemen in town and country, who have homes, and characters, and wills of their own—we say the people are neither spiritless nor faithless, but are still courageous and true. It is one thing to make the people dissatisfied with a war-administration, by parading its real faults and shortcomings, and adding imaginary ones, and quite another thing to make the people dissatisfied with the war itself. Up to a certain limit they, perhaps, may be misled by designing and deceiving demagogues; but there is no earthly power that can wheedle them out of their assurance that this is a just and necessary war, or out of their resolution to fight it manfully and faithfully through. Whatever their complaints, whatever their censures, they have no intention of succumbing. Beneath all this fretted surface, there is yet a reserved force of energy and sacrifice far transcending any that has yet been disclosed. It needs but a veritable emergency to bring it out. Let these Northern menials of the Confederacy but put their secret cravings into some palpable shape, let them distinctly commit themselves to some definite proposition for an abandonment of the war and a submission to Jeff. Davis, and they will quickly raise a tempest—a tempest that will sweep them before it as chaff is swept before the whirlwind. Talk as sharply or as smoothly as they may, they have an instinctive feeling that this is so; and, in their practical action, beyond a certain point, they will not venture. Hence their pitiful hesitancy and unsteadiness ever since the election—their perpetual letting "I dare not wait upon I would."

We have never borrowed much trouble about the influence of these anti-war schemers over the Northern mind. Our firm belief from the outset has been, that however craftily they might mask their real purposes, they could never cajole the people into sustaining them. Though the people were and perhaps still are in a humor to bear with much disaffected talk, they have been in no humor to back disloyal plans; and a reaction was sure to set in so soon as these last were openly announced and seriously undertaken. All this peace-plotting might flourish well enough in the dark; but it was bound to shrivel up when exposed to the light. Its main mischief has been that the knowledge of its existence has encouraged the rebels of the South, and their coadjutors abroad, to look for effective service from it, and to hold with the greater tenacity to their unhallowed ends. Hollow and chimerical as it is, it has still operated as a practical aid and comfort to the enemy; and the hurtful effects of this will remain for a long time yet.

Too Fast a General.—The operations of the little army under Gens. Blunt and Herron in Western Arkansas, in December last—their marches, their battles, and their stupendous achievements, were the wonder of the whole country. We supposed that *that* at least was an army that would never disappoint the country. But just after these two officers had given Hindman the most tremendous whipping at Prairie Grove—after their troops had marched from Fayetteville across the Boston Mountains to Van Buren, had captured that place, and, gazing across the Arkansas River, had caught a glimpse of the routed rebels flying as fast as their legs could carry them toward Arkadelphia—after Blunt and Herron had captured steamboats, transports and abundant supplies, and found plenty of forage—after the way was open and clear to Little Rock, and the complete occupation of Arkansas—Gen. Scofield, who *ranked* both Blunt and Herron, arrived on the field, took command of the army, stopped its progress, and *planted* it on the banks of the Arkansas River. It has not been heard of since. Gen. Scofield was sick at St. Louis while the irrepressible Blunt was performing his exploits. We fear the journey to Van Buren brought him down again. We fear he is sick—as some imagine the country to be—of West Point. Of that trouble Blunt was altogether free. Scofield, however, has succeeded in throwing away the fruits of the border-fighters' victories. As the latter performed such wonders while in command, we do not see why he was not allowed to finish his work.

The Statistical Bureau.—The establishment of an efficient Bureau of Statistics, on a plan similar to that which the Secretary of the Interior recommended to Congress a few days ago, is a National necessity. Involving no additional expense whatever to the Government, it would confer on the most vital interests of the country benefits which might be cheaply purchased at the cost of millions of dollars. Every nation in Europe with any pretensions to commercial importance, has its Statistical Bureau. The monthly reports of the Board of Trade possess a value which no consideration would induce Great Britain to be without. Moreover, it is a circumstance not a little remarkable, that the time when this English Bureau of Statistics was established, marks exactly the turning point in the course of British opulence and industrial ascendency. From the moment when Mr. Bull began to set his house in order and to look into his monthly accounts—both the Government and the people noting the ebb or rise of National prosperity—a new impulse was given to progress, fiscal errors were brought to light, exhaustless productive forces were unchained, labor and wealth developed each other, and a prodigious capital has been annually heaped up which is the wonder of the age.

But for the potent eloquence of statistics, and the oft-recurring monitions of the Board of Trade reports, the progress of England must have been checked by a thousand sinister influences, from which it has been disembarrassed. So suggestive an example we cannot, in the present crisis, afford to despise.

If our domestic industry, on which depends the growth and power of the nation, have thriven more rapidly for a few years past than those of any other people, it has been because they have hitherto been almost exempt from Government interference. Now, however, our system of internal taxation places the hand of the legislator on the busy fingers of productive industry. Here the most delicate management is needful. Unwise interference is pernicious and may be fatal. It will not do to trifle rashly in the dark with vital interests. Congress and the people must be able to see, month by month, which way our ship of State is shaping her course.

It is to a prudent foresight of the evils to our National industry which intelligent legislation can easily prevent, that we owe the revival of the project for establishing an American Bureau of Statistics. The adoption of the plan and the appointment of competent men to superintend its operation, is highly important to the interests of the country.

THE TRUE ASPECT OF THINGS.

Sunshine Above—Impossibility of Peace—Political Movements of no Importance—The Senate—Border States—The War in the West Favorable—Money can be had Forever.

The Breches, Monday, Jan. 19.

This war has destroyed many delusions, but there are still others to be destroyed. The human imagination is a wonderfully fertile soil. Shakespeare says, "the lunatic, the lover, and the poet are of imagination all compact." He might have added the politician; but that sort of gentry did not fall much within his observation. The South has got rid of its delusions about cotton, intervention, Northern weakness, and in fact, every idea upon which it commenced the war. The North has got rid of the delusion that it can conquer the South, with militia, in a sudden campaign. We are getting down upon solid rocks of truth. In the meanwhile, a political delusion has been got up precisely like that the old Federalists got up when they undertook to stop the war in 1813–14, by peace resolutions, Tory Conventions, and such like proceedings. I see your Gov. Seymour is a great deal more wary than your Brooks, and Woods, Vallandigham, &c. The Seymours were always smart politicians, and they have a very wholesome dread of the fate which awaited the Hartford Conventionists. But there is no escape if they follow Brooks and Vallandigham. There is nothing to do in war but to carry on war with all your might. Peace can only be made by the Government. Legislative resolves and tory conventions will bury their authors in political perdition. But there seems to be a delusion among the pseudo-Democrats, that if they had things their own way they could somehow make peace. There is not the least sign of it, and the nation may be thankful there is none. While the rebels have the least hope of success, they will consent to nothing but their independence; and where can a line be drawn which could determine that? No man can draw it. Where are the people who will consent to deliver up New-Orleans? This peace idea of such silly people as Brooks & Co. is like that of the cotton-king, and foreign intervention, a mere humbug. Peace can only be made by Government, and that on some possible conditions.

These attempts are founded on the idea that, somehow or other, the Peace Democracy is to get in power. That, too, is a delusion; if we were to concede them success in every election, I see no prospect of their getting the House. It was based on the idea of their having a majority in the Border States. But they will have no such thing. Missouri and West Virginia will be dead against them, and, in all probability, half of Maryland. Kentucky is the only Border State where the Peace Democracy can expect help, and that will be just precisely what it has been—hugging the blackamoor with all her might, and counting the "nigger," in the slang language, as the brightest jewel in her crown—that is, if Wickliffe and Garret Davis can control matters; but I have great doubts whether they can. There are many men in Kentucky of sterner stuff, and one of these days they will do what Missouri has done—tumble these slave-owners overboard, and set them adrift with their black chattels. It will come before they think of it. I say the Democrats will not have a majority in the Border members, unless these men change their minds. But suppose Vallandigham & Co. had the House, what would they do? The power of making peace resides only in the President and Senate. The President will be in for more than two years, and the Senate will be Republican *for more than four*. There is no conceivable state of politics which will change the Senate under four years. The Senators of the class going out in 1867 are chosen, and a large part of those going out in 1869, and the changes, so far from being in favor of the Democrats, are against them. The Senate will stand firm for four years, and as the soldiers, I presume, will hereafter vote, there will be little chance for a Peace Democracy till the Government and people are ready for peace. So, if there is any speculator in politics or stocks calculating on the Peace Party, you can tell him he is as much deluded as those who hurled the frail fabric of cotton. No; there is a destiny which shapes events, and men must submit to it.

The real and only question of the day is—How goes the war? In the last month—if we balance accounts fairly—it has gone very well. Murfreesboro is more than a match for Vicksburgh, and Arkansas Post is more than a match for any other misadventures. The capture of eight regiments, a large park of artillery, and opening Arkansas River, (which is probable,) are no small things. It will make the scoundrels at Richmond talk very small, when they talk of retaliating on our prisoners. If the Arkansas River is opened for steamboats to Van Buren, it will release more than half our troops in Missouri. In fact, Missouri will need no more defence except a frontier division at Springfield. This is, therefore, a very profitable episode in the Western war. We hear that *thirteen brigades from Lee's army* have reinforced Bragg. Can this be so? Can Lee's army be dwindling away before Burnside, and he not know it? This reminds me of the correspondence between Lincoln and McClellan. Was there ever such another on the face of this earth? Mr. Lincoln's superiority is manifest, but why on earth did he keep such a man in command? What a verge of destruction we were on when our main army was led by such a Commander? And the President seemed infatuated by him! And where was the Staff Department at Washington? Where was the Adjutant-General? Was there nobody at Washington who could tell whether McClellan had 35,000 men, more or less? Most humiliating is this exhibition to one who really thought the American mind had risen up to the level of the most civilized nation! I read it with amazement! But we have sunshine around us. The days of stupid Generals and vacillating statesmen are almost over. Still we have such affairs as that of Vicksburgh, and they will happen while we have crazy Generals as well as stupid. But we have reformed the Generalship a great deal, and I have great hopes. We hear, also, that Bragg is to attack Rosecrans. That would be a bright idea, and should be devoutly wished for. Gen. Rosecrans is not exactly the General to be attacked with impunity. He is now lying, as he always does, comparatively quiet, and sending out no rumors of a grand advance, and I believe he has never yet had a grand review, in which it was to be shown that the grandest army of the world was to be led by the Napoleon of his age! But when Mr. Bragg or Mr. Davis least expect it, they will hear the army of the Cumberland in the crash of its artillery and the charge of its bayonets. And *that*, let me tell you, as I have often told you, is the *main point of the battle*. When we take the mountain fastnesses of East Tennessee we shall have taken the strongholds of the rebels. Let me tell you, that if you could take Richmond to-morrow, *it is the plan of Lee and the rebels to retire in the vallies of the Cumberland and Alleghanies*, and there defend the passes, as the Caucasians have against the Russians. Seize East Tennessee, and they cannot do it. The two principal points of our military policy *now* should be *to open the Mississippi and its tributaries* completely; and seize the fastnesses of East Tennessee. After that, it is of no great importance, if you stop the war in the interior, and hold a line of forts. For cut up entirely, by the rivers, and the mountains, (which we should hold out) it would be impossible for the rebel armies to be held together much longer.

I see a terrible fluctuation about the finances. Now, there is little difficulty about it. You *must* issue your *due bills* till the war is over. Make these a National Legal Tender Currency, redeemable in twenty-year bonds, whose interest is *payable irrevocably in gold*,—derived from taxes,—and you can *raise money indefinitely, and carry on the war forever*. This was the opinion of Jefferson, (see letters to Dallas,)—and I don't see how it can be impeached.

A Veteran Observer.

Amusements.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.—Mr. Leonard Grover, of Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C., has temporarily leased that chaste temple of the drama, the Academy of Music, for the purpose of bringing out thereat a series of exclusively moral dramas to suit the market. On Monday next, with an excellent company, of which Miss Lucille Western is the star and principal attraction, he will present the "moral emotional drama" of "East Lynne." This occasion affords all classes of people in the City of Churches an opportunity of beholding a good play, of receiving a moral lesson, and of having a good time generally.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic To-night.—To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the third concert of the sixth season of that cheerful organization, known as the Philharmonic Society, takes place. The orchestral programme is as follows: Symphony No. 4, in A Major, by Mendelssohn; Schumann's Overture, for the first time, and Litolf's Overture, "Robespierre." Miss Kellogg, *the* favorite without a rival, in Brooklyn's unanimous verdict, will sing Masse's famous Nightingale Song, and the aria, "Voita il Somno," from "Der Freischutz." Mr. Letsch will sonorously sound the trombone.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Murder of the American Consul at Guaymas—The French Reported at Puebla, &c.

San Francisco, Friday, Jan. 23.

Dates from Mazatlan to the 3d have been received.

W. L. Baker, the American Consul at Guaymas, was murdered about the 20th of December, while visiting the Silver Mines, by the Apache Indians.

A courier arrived at Mazatlan on the 3d, with late dates from the City of Mexico, where the rumor prevailed that the French had encamped at Puebla, and made a disposition of their forces preparatory to attacking.

The market is very dull. Liquors are unsettled. Alcohol, 70c.; Pine Spirits, 40c. One thousand tons Anthracite coal sold at about $15.

The ship *Viking* has arrived from New-York. The Custom-house officers seized 150 cases of Havana cigars, charging a violation of the revenue laws by undervaluation, causing a commotion among tobacco dealers.

Large Fire at Binghamton, N. Y.

Binghamton, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 23.

Odd Fellows' Hall, on Washington-street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on the building $5,000, of which $4,000 is insured.

No. 81 Washington street, occupied by Stoutenburg & Leet, grocers, was also burned. Loss $2,000. Insured for $1,500.

No. 83, occupied by Evans & Allen, jewelers, was also destroyed. Loss, $4,000. Insured for $1,000.

No. 85, occupied by O. W. Swift, jeweler, and A. R. Wood, shoe dealer, was also burned. Loss $2,000. Insured $1,000.

No. 87 and the building adjoining, occupied by Jarvis & Ely, dealers in kerosene oil, were badly damaged by fire and water. Loss $3,000, which is covered by insurance.

The Odd Fellows' Association lost all their room fixtures, regalia, &c., &c., valued at $5,000, and insured for only $1,400.

The Arrest of the Associated Press Correspondent.

Philadelphia, Friday, Jan. 23.

It is reported here that the sole offence of Mr. Deming was endeavoring to communicate by telegraph to the Northern Press the address of Maj.-Gen. Burnside to the soldiers, a copy of which he had received from Gen. Burnside himself, for transmission in season for Thursday afternoon's papers.

Departure of Gen. Wool for Albany.

We understand that Maj.-Gen. Wool, at present in command of the Department of the East, will leave early this day for the City of Albany.

The object of the General's visit is to have an interview with His Excellency Gov. Seymour, and to consult with that functionary in regard to City matters of importance that come within the sphere of his duties, as well as to putting the different harbors in a state of defence, so as to have the business of his extensive Department brought into full working order. This, at the present moment, the General considers of the utmost importance, not only on account of the position of affairs arising from the war which is now waging in the United States, but also of the menacing attitude which European Powers, particularly France, would be likely to assume toward the Northern States.

The business of his office and other matters will be carried on in his absence by Maj. Christensen, the active and intelligent Chief of his Staff, whose duties, since the Department was created, have been well and ably performed. Gen. Wool will return to his official quarters early in the forepart of the week.

"Lottery Loans"—A Plan for Restoring the National Credit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to most earnestly indorse the "Plan for Restoring the National Credit," proposed through your columns by W. J. R., and to strengthen his reasoning by pointing to the lessons of experience. The plan of W. J. R. is *no* visionary chimera, no mere play of fancy, but a practical measure, the *absolute, never-failing success* of which has been *more firmly settled by experience* than that of any other financial scheme. Hundreds of loans have been and are being raised in Germany upon that plan, and even States which seemed to be hopelessly weighed down by indebtedness have never failed to obtain any amount desired in *that* form. So Austria stood six years ago.

They call it "Lottery Loan" in Germany, although your correspondent well remarks that such designation is incorrect. A lottery always necessarily implies the chance of losing the principal of the investment. Such chance does not exist in the so-called lottery loan. Every holder of a bond is certain not only of receiving back his *principal* but also a moderate *interest*. The premiums, or prizes, are exclusively made up from the difference between the low rate of interest which people are willing to accept on "lottery bonds," and the higher rate of interest which Government would be obliged to pay for any other sort of loan. Thus, there is a chance of gain to the holder, with no chance of loss to balance it. It is almost as improper to style such an arrangement a lottery, as it would be to apply that name to fishing bounties or prize moneys.

The plan proposed presents the only practicable form of a really popular loan. You know very well that even in the height of popular enthusiasm, two years ago, Government failed in the attempt to obtain a "National loan," in the Napoleonic-European meaning of that term. The 7.30 Treasury notes were intended to represent such a loan; yet we all know that they had to be taken by the banks, and that there was a period of grave anxiety when the uncertainty whether the banks would or would not take them, seemed to endanger the very possibility of continuing the war. No man of common sense will pretend to deny that at the present time the raising of a "National loan" in the meaning which used to be conferred by that name, would be an absolute impossibility. Nay, even interest-bearing Treasury notes, convertible into currency, would not, to any extent, be taken up as a permanent investment. The fear of being "stuck" with them would impel thousands to convert them into currency with which to purchase real estate, gold or foreign exchange, at whatever exorbitant rate, for investment. The only effective means to induce people to hold bonds issued by a Government situated like ours, is that plan by which an ever-recurring prospect of a very large gain is attached to each bond. The drawings of the Austrian "lottery loans" occur on every quarter-day, and the prizes allotted to each year are so distributed that every drawing gives the bondholder a chance to gain one of the highest prizes, (250,000 florins.) Thus the best chance is never removed from the bondholder for a longer period than three months, a time not sufficiently long to render him impatient and to induce him to part with his bond.

I wish to add to the suggestions of W. J. R. that the idea of Government being a large gainer on the rate of interest is not a part of the "lottery loans" in Germany. There Government distributes in "prizes" the entire amount (deducting actual expenses) of the yearly interest at the same rate which it would otherwise have had to pay, and of the sum which otherwise would have had to be invested as a sinking fund. It is, therefore, enabled to allow a greater number of, or higher, premiums. Of the Austrian "railroad loan" of 1858, there have been issued 400,000 bonds of 100 florins each. They are divided into 4,000 "series" of 100 each. On every quarter day there are drawn 21 "series," and against each of them one number from 1 to 100. That particular number in a "series," draws one of the large prizes, while the other 99 draw "blanks," that is to say, the full principal with accrued interest at a lower rate than the average one.

H. R.

More Modern Resurrection.

A VAULT FULL FULL OF REMAINS PURCHASED BY AN UNSUSPECTING SPECULATOR.

The *exposé* of the shameful manner in which the bodies buried under the old Sullivan-street Church were being removed, (which appeared exclusively in the Times of Monday last,) has created an excitement in this community unsurpassed in the annals of local intelligence. The purchase of church property in this City hereafter will be suspiciously regarded as a cemetery investment, and additional clauses will be demanded in the deeds conveying such property, to the effect that there are no human remains lying beneath the buildings, or buried in the lands sought to be conveyed, or that, if there be any such, they will be removed at the expense of the vendors and not of the purchaser. Already this idea is being acted on in a case which has come to our knowledge, only that, in this instance, the purchaser will be put to the expense of removal, in case he does not contest the terms of the contract of purchase. It will be recollected that in the disastrous conflagration in November last, in the vicinity of Greene and Houston streets, the Associate Presbyterian Church which stood on the southwest corner of those streets was burned, leaving only the walls remaining. Although the neighborhood is one which presents a most extensive field for religious labors, (the majority of the residents being very far from practicing angelic virtues,) the congregation decided not to rebuild the edifice, but sold the property to Mr. Thomas Stillman, of No. 248 Greenwich-street. In the verbal terms of sale was a proviso that if any human remains should, on excavating, be found buried there, they were to be removed at Mr. Stillman's expense—the idea conveyed to that gentleman being that there were but few, if any such, there. To this provision, understanding it as above mentioned, Mr. S. agreed. The *exposé* of the Sullivan-street affair, however, set him to thinking whether he might not possibly have bound himself to perform rather a large job in the resurrection line, and investigation proved that there is an immense vault underneath the ruins, containing probably not less than twenty-five hundred corpses. To paying for the removal of these the purchaser demurs, alleging that the proviso in the terms of sale has been used to deceive him, and that if the vendors have not been guilty of an *expressio falsi*, they are at least chargeable with a *suppressio veri*—that they were in a position to know of the existence of this vault and its contents, but failed to inform him of it.

How the matter will eventuate is not known, and as the deed has not yet been "passed," litigation may result. Mr. Stillman bought the property on speculation, and, should he consummate the contract, he is yet undecided as to what use he will make of it. Meanwhile City Inspector Delevan has informed Mr. Stillman that the removal of the bodies must be made only by his permission, under the eye of a Sub-Inspector, and in a manner consonant with the respect due to the deceased and their friends who are now living, with all of which requirements Mr. Stillman is willing to comply, if he undertakes the removal at all. Many of those buried here are members of the oldest, most respectable and influential families in the City, and the affair will therefore be of deep interest. The church was built in 1820 by an Associate Reformed Dutch congregation, and used by them for purposes of worship until 1852, when they sold it to the Associate Presbyterians, with whom Mr. Stillman made the contract for purchase. The deepest anxiety is felt by the relatives of those who are interred in the vault, and they await with much solicitude the turn affairs will take. More regarding the matter will be known in a few days.

A Note from a Brother of Commander Wainwright.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to the generous proposition of "W.," in your paper of Jan. 21, I desire to say that the report that a son of my brother, Commander Wainwright, of the *Harriet Lane*, was on board at the time of the action in Galveston Harbor, is incorrect. Should the incident related, with the exception of the relationship, be correct, I will myself be responsible for his support and education. In the name of my brother's family, and for myself, I desire to thank "W." for his noble offer, and remain, your obedient servant,

J. H. WAINWRIGHT.

[Advertisement.]

Miss Lavinia Warren's Marriage to Gen. Tom Thumb takes place Tuesday, Feb. 10. That ends her public exhibition. A very few days only remain for her to be seen. During these few days she holds levees from 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M., and the crowd increases as the close of her exhibition draws nigh. Barnum's is consequently thronged early and late. To-day, to accommodate all the children who are out of school, three splendid dramatic performances will be given—in the morning at 12 o'clock, afternoon at 3, and evening at 7½. The morning performances and morning levee of Miss Warren, from 10 till 12, will particularly accommodate the ladies and children who wish to avoid the crowd. But early or late, everybody will be accommodated, everybody will see the charming little lady and the magnificent drama. Come, then, early if you can; but, early or late, come and you'll see all, everything.

[Advertisement.]

Messrs. Fowler & Wells continue their Lectures to-night, in Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street. Open at 7½; commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. May be had at the door and at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"Your Troches are too well and favorably known to need commendation."

Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate.

"My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenges which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my Throat, for which the Troches are a specific, having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"Great service in subduing Hoarseness."

Rev. DANIEL WISE, New-York.

"The Troches are a staff of life to me."

Prof. EDWARD NORTH,
Pres. Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

"A simple and elegant combination for Coughs," &c.

Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"I recommend their use to public speakers."

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

"With me the use of the Troches is an absolute necessity, and I cannot understand how any officer, who is called upon by his position to use his voice in command, can succeed without them." EDWARD F. JONES,
Colonel Massachusetts Twenty-sixth.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat, and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease." T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

Observe. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Sold by all Dealers in medicines, at 25 cents per box. Military officers and soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.

Ayer's
CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy
FOR
Colds, Coughs and Consumption.

Overcoats,
OVERCOATS,
OVERCOATS,
OVERCOATS,
OVERCOATS.
30 per cent. below usual prices.
BUSINESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
At the same reduction,
AT
CLARK'S,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 Bowery, New-York,
Opposite the Seventh Regiment Armory.

Everywhere Triumphant.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES
Have taken the First Premium at State Fairs last held in
NEW-YORK, ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY,
NEW-JERSEY, MICHIGAN, TENNESSEE,
OHIO, IOWA, VIRGINIA,
INDIANA, MISSOURI, ALABAMA,
NORTH CAROLINA and CALIFORNIA,
Including every State Fair where exhibited in 1862.
Office, No. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS,— No. 573 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Electro Psychology.—MESSRS. BRITTAN AND FISKE will give their next Lecture and Experiments at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING. Class on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be
ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a
ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Banks—Merritt.—In Mount Kisco, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, by Rev. A. Shiland, Mr. Joseph Banks to Miss Harriet S. Merritt, daughter of Joseph Merritt, Esq. No cards.

Carpenter—Whittaker.—In Valatie, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, by Rev. William Whittaker, Samuel W. Carpenter to Cornelia M., daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

DIED.

Angell.—Killed in action on the 17th September, 1862, on the Antietam, near Sharpsburgh, Md., Capt. Manton C. Angell, of the Sixty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 28 years.

Funeral service at 4 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, at the lecture room of the South Dutch Church, corner of 21st-st. and 5th-av.

Burr.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 22, Nathan Burr, of Auburn, N. Y., in the 67th year of his age.

Burr.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 23, Isabella F., wife of Aaron M. Burr, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from St Alban's Church, 50th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

Brooke.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, William Brooke, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Society of Unitarians, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, at 1½ o'clock, from the First Congregational Church, corner Montgomery and Grove sts., Jersey City.

Condray.—On Wednesday, Jan. 21, Michael Condray, aged 35 years.

His remains were interred in the Evergreens Cemetery.

Crawford.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 23, Stephen H., son of the late Capt. Charles D. Crawford, and grandson of the late Stephen Holt, Esq., aged 25 years and 8 months.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 447 5th-av., entrance on 42d-st. His remains will be interred in the family vault, at the Marble Cemetery, in 2d-st., New-York.

Dickinson.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 22, after a long and painful illness, Mary, wife of Edward A. Dickinson, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 40 York-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock.

Dixon.—In New-Canaan, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 22, Kate S., wife of John Dixon, formerly of Bradford, Eng., and daughter of the late Thomas S. Underhill, of the City of New-York.

☞ Bradford, Eng., papers please copy.

Hebberd.—In Farmingdale, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 22, Rhoda Emeline, wife of Rev. E. S. Hebberd, aged 45 years.

Funeral services at the North 5th-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday, Jan. 25, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Hall.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 23, at 3½ o'clock A. M., at his residence, No. 252 Cumberland-st., Rev. Bayward Rush Hall, D. D., aged 65 years.

The funeral services will take place on Sunday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Church of Rev. Mr. Elmendorf, in Claremont-av., between DeKalb and Myrtle. All friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

Hiliman.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Mary Ann Hiliman, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 24, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, No. 249 Monroe-st., without further invitation.

Hedden.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 22, Waldron Post, eldest son of Josiah and Lucy Ashmun Hedden, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 78 East 15th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock M. His remains will be taken to Springfield, Mass.

La Rose.—In Northville, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 19, at the residence of her father, Daniel Hudson, Mrs. Charlotte W. La Rose, in the 49th year of her age.

Merrill.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 23, Abram Merrill, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, W. K. Harshaw, No. 131 Macdougal-st.

Mealy.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, Mary Louisa, youngest daughter of Thomas and Margaret Mealy, aged 11 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 737 8th-av., on Sunday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Morris.—In Mendon, France, on Thursday, Jan. 1, Jacob Walton Morris, son of the late Col. Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, in the 62d year of his age.

Parr.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Jan. 22, Laura Elizabeth, second daughter of William and Elizabeth Parr.

Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 24, at 2 o'clock, from Christ Church Bedford-av.

Phillips.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, of affection of the heart, Fanny Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Benjamin R. and Mary Jane Phillips, on her fifteenth birthday.

She was one of earth's choicest treasures, and has withered from our sight only to bud and bloom again in Heaven. Truly, death claimed a shining mark. "But to die is gain," she could say, even in death.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Schenck.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 23, after a lingering illness, William K. Schenck, Sr., in the 74th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. A. Hoeber, No. 36 Bedford-st. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

Toland.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 23, Henry Toland, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 78th year of his age.

His friends and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Monday morning next, at 8¼ o'clock, punctually, from his late residence, No. 34 West 15th st. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

Townsend.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 23, Rebecca B. Townsend, aged 84 years, 7 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Lavina Barnes, No. 215 South 3d-st., Jersey City. The remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

Van Pelt.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 21, Mrs. Elizabeth Van Pelt, relict of the late Walter Van Pelt, in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 24, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, P. S. Beck, No. 71 South 5th-st., Williamburgh.

Walter.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Jan. 23, after a protracted illness, Elizabeth H., wife of Ellwood Walter, in the 44th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on second day morning, 26th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 74 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

Walker.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 23, Lucy E., eldest daughter of Frederick and Lucy E. Walker, aged 7 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, corner of 10th-av. and 57th-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Watson.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 23, Harry H. Watson, Company H, Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, aged 18 years.

Wilson.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 23, Elizabeth Maria, wife of John C. Wilson, and daughter of the late John Richards, Esq.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 39.—Jan. 23, 1863.
20, 61, 24, 77, 53, 25, 75, 70, 39, 26, 62, 17, 41, 32.
Kentucky, Class 40.—Jan. 23, 1863.
70, 43, 57, 45, 20, 44, 69, 75, 49, 16, 48, 31.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

CAUTION!—IN OUR CHANGEABLE CLIMATE coughs, colds and lung diseases will always prevail. Consumption will claim its victims. These diseases, if taken in time, can be arrested and cured. The remedy is Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I. Butts" on the wrapper.

ÆTNA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000.
THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY Z. PRATT, Vice-President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1863.

Real Estate unincumbered	$87,963 18
Cash on hand, in bank, in transit, &c	274,008 66
Railroad Bonds at market value	170,435 00
City and State Bonds and Loans at market value	587,930 00
United States Securities at market value	479,277 75
Railroad Stocks at market value	118,445 00
Connecticut River Company at market value	1,250 00
Bank Stocks—Hartford, New-York, &c	923,551 00
New-York Life and Trust and U.S. Trust Co.	40,250 00
Total	$2,683,110 59
Liabilities	179,039 77

New-York Agency, No. 62 Wall-st.
JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

FOR
THE
HAIR.

Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevent the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that about eighteen months ago I commenced using Sterling's Ambrosia. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many hair tonics, invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of Sterling's Ambrosia, as, since I commenced using it, I have applied nothing else to my hair.

MRS. LUCY A. BROWN.

Can be seen at the office of Sterling's Ambrosia, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.

DR. H. H. STERLING, Proprietor.

The Ambrosia is sold by all druggists.

SPECIAL TRAIN OF CARS
EXCLUSIVELY FOR ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
Will leave Jersey City daily, at 5:20 P. M.,
FOR
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, AND THE GREAT WEST.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Having arranged with the New-Jersey and Camden and Amboy Railroads for a special train of cars to be run daily over their roads, are enabled thereby to forward all descriptions of freight to Baltimore, Washington and the Great West, without breaking bulk or changing cars at Philadelphia.

Merchandise shipped at our office, No. 59 Broadway, before 5 P. M., will arrive in Baltimore and Washington next morning. Our Western cars are run on passenger trains from Philadelphia, via Pennsylvania Central, Steubenville and Little Miami Railroad to Cincinnati, and by connecting trains to all parts of the West.

For particulars as to rates of freight, &c., &c. please apply to our principal office, No. 59 Broadway, or at branch office, No. 442 Broadway, and 27th-st dépôt.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
GOLD AND SILVER.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCHES, SOME in Hunting Cases, as low as thirty-five dollars each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVER WATCHES, in Hunting Cases, full jeweled, from eighty dollars to two hundred dollars. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

GOLD INDEPENDENT SECOND AND FIFTH-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!

We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.

PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-Row.

Illustrated price list furnished on application.

$350 BOUNTY.

Wanted, immediately, 25 first-class, honest, sober, able-bodied men, for a Light Artillery Company, such as don't wish to desert. None others need apply. Inquire at No. 142 Broadway, Room 1, up stairs, after 10 o'clock.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, NEW STYLES.

Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, and for the German States via Hamburg, per steamer TEUTONIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 24th day of January, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:20 A. M.; Station E, 9:05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9:00 A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE MF'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway.

Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail,
ALSO, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW NOVEL, BY THE AUTHOR OF AURORA FLOYD.

LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
A NOVEL.
By Miss M. E. Braddon.
Author of "Aurora Floyd," "John Marchmont's Legacy," "The Lady Lisle," &c.
Cloth, 75 cents; Paper, 50 cents.

This novel has caused an immense excitement in London, and will have an enormous sale here. The English Press pronounce it to be far superior to "The Woman in White," "East Lynne," or any of the celebrated novels that have made their appearance in the literary world for the past two or three years, and the *furore* it has created threatens to make for it a sale even greater than Victor Hugo's *Les Miserables*.

Published by DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

Also for sale by all booksellers in this place.

Copies of the above book sent by mail to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "EAST LYNNE."
MRS. WOOD'S NEW COPYRIGHT NOVEL.
PRINTED FROM THE AUTHOR'S MANUSCRIPT.
VERNER'S PRIDE.
A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.
BY MRS. HENRY WOOD,
Author of "Earl's Heirs," "East Lynne," "The Channings," "The Mystery," "The Castle's Heir," "Life's Secret," "Runaway Match,"
Etc., etc.

It is printed from the Author's manuscript and advance proof-sheets, purchased by us from Mrs. Henry Wood, at a very large cost, and is issued here by us a month in advance of the publication, or of the completion of the work in Europe.

It will be published and for sale on Wednesday next, Jan. 28. It is complete in two large octavo volumes, double column, of 400 pages, and is printed on the finest white paper. Price 50 cents a volume in paper cover, or bound in cloth, for $1 25.

Booksellers, News agents, and all others will please send on their orders at once for what they want of this book at first, as it is now ready to pack, and all orders will be packed and sent off at once, in the rotation that they are received.

Address all orders, to receive immediate attention, to the Publishers,

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Copies of "Verner's Pride" will be sent a once per mail, to any one, free of postage, on remitting One Dollar to us in a letter.

COLENSO ON THE ROMANS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS.
NEWLY TRANSLATED, AND EXPLAINED FROM A MISSIONARY POINT OF VIEW.
BY THE
RT. REV. J. W. COLENSO, D. D.,
Bishop of Natal.
1 vol. 12mo., cloth, price $1 25.

Extract from Dedication.

"The teaching of the great Apostle to the Gentiles is here applied to some questions, which daily arise in missionary labor among the heathen, more directly than is usual with those commentators who have not been engaged personally in such work, but have written from a very different point of view, in the midst of a state of advanced civilization and settled Christianity.

The views which I have here advanced are the results of seven years of missionary experience, as well as of many years of previous study of this Epistle."

Sent by mail, free, on receipt of price.

AN ANSWER TO BISHOP COLENSO.
BY PROFESSOR MAHAN.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THE SPIRITUAL POINT OF VIEW;
OR, THE GLASS REVERSED.
AN ANSWER
TO
BISHOP COLENSO.
BY
M. MAHAN, D. D.
Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the General Theological Seminary.
1 vol. 12mo., cloth, 75 cents.
CONTENTS.
I. Bishop Colenso's Position.
II. A few words on Inspiration.
III. The Six Days of Creation; or, the Telescope Reversed.
IV. Infallibility, Common Sense, Matter of Fact.
V. Moses and Joshua Addressing all Israel—Eight Chapters on Difficulties.
VI. An Apology to Good Christians for Things New and Old.
VII. Jacob's Family List.
VIII. A Few Other Difficulties.
IX. Scriptural Arithmetic.
X. Facts Bearing upon the Number of the Israelites.
XI. Inference with Regard to the Historical Character of the Pentateuch.
XII. Concluding Remarks.
APPENDIX A.—The First Born Compared with the Whole Number of the Israelites.
APPENDIX B.—The Members of Herodotus.

THE LIFE OF OUR LORD.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

THE LIFE OF OUR LORD UPON EARTH considered in its Historical, Chronological, and Geographical relations, by Rev. S. J. Andrews, in 1 vol. post 8vo. 650 pages. Price $2 25.

The object of this work is to give an outline of the events of Christ's earthly life, as narrated in the Gospels, and to consider such critical difficulties as the narratives present. All important Historical and Topographical questions are considered as they occur. The aim of the author has been to furnish the reader with the results of the best authorities on the subjects treated, and at the same time to pursue an independent investigation. While to clergymen and theological students the work will present much critical matter, drawn from many sources; reference has also been had to the wants of Sabbath-school teachers, and of intelligent English readers.

Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 110 Washington-st., Boston,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
CORRESPONDENCE
ON THE
PRESENT RELATIONS
BETWEEN
GREAT BRITAIN
AND THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BETWEEN
Charles G. Loring,
of Boston, and
Edwin W. Field, Solicitor,
of Lincoln's Inn, London.
1 vol. 8vo. Paper. Price 50 cents.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR FEBRUARY.
SUPERB COLORED FASHION PLATE.

Godey's is the only magazine that gives the correct fashions. His colored fashion plates contain from five to six figures monthly. Others give only two.

The February number also contains the handsomest engraving of the season, "The Duet."

HUSKS, by Marion Harland. This story is continued in this number.

Eighty engravings of fashionable articles in the February number.

For sale by all the dealers.

DIARIES FOR 1863.

A great variety of sizes, styles and prices, at reduced prices. Wholesale buyers invited to call and examine.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers,
Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.

SPECIAL BOOKS.—COMTE'S POSITIVE PHILosophy, $3 50; Strauss' Life of Jesus, $5; Christianism—Its Material Essence and Anthropomorphitic Significance, by Ludwig Feuerbach, $1 62; Gregg's Creed of Christendom—its Foundations and Superstructure, $1 25; Macnaught on the so-called Inspiration of Holy Writ, $1 37; Volney's New Researches into Ancient History, $1 25; Volney's Ruins, 60 cents—do. paper cover, 30 cents; Paine's Age of Reason, 45 cents—do. paper cover 30 cents; Paine's Theology and Life, $1 20; Paine's Political Works, $1 20; Paine's Life, 60 cents; Plato's Works, $1 25; Howitt's Priestcraft, 75 cents; Superstitution Dissected, $1; Bible Exposed, $1; Blanchard's New Political System, $1 75; Abstract of do., 50 cents; Robert Taylor's Devil's Pulpit, $1 25; do. Astro-Theological Lectures, $1 37.

Sent by mail, postage free, for their price; to California, 10 per cent. extra.

C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, 30 Ann-st.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 18 fine steel engravings, $1 20.
ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, by the publisher, C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW HOW YOU breathe, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free at the principal newspaper dépôts, at E. Warner's, Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES,

Some as low as Two, Three, Five and Six Dollars a Set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MOURNING WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES,

Some as low as Three, Four, Five and Six Dollars, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTER.
BROWNE'S IMPROVED PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS,

Made of zinc and rubber, will effectually exclude wind, rain and dust from the crevices of doors and windows of every description.

They are superior to anything ever before invented for the above purposes.

Unlike the old wooden affairs, they will neither shrink, warp, or split. They are warranted for five years, and will save their cost in coal alone the first season.

They are indorsed by the leading bankers, importers, and insurance companies of this City, which can be shown on application to the Patent Metallic Weather Strip Company's office,

No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Agents wanted in every city.

N. B.—We have no up-town branches. Those representing themselves as our agents in this City are impostors.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Exciting News for the Deaf.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

New-York, June 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness, accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated upon my ear, removing a polypus with a gentleness that fully demonstrated the efficiency of the scientific system peculiar to himself. I am completely restored to hearing.

JOSEPH MANNING, No. 108 West 36th-st.

New-York, June 10, 1862.

I have been for many years afflicted with deafness, accompanied by a roaring noise in my head, for the treatment of which I placed myself under the care of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and am happy to say that in this case the Doctor has shown that skill and knowledge which has placed him at the head of his profession. I do, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend any one afflicted with deafness to place themselves under his care.

HENRY BROWNING, No. 241 West 34th-st.

New-York, Nov. 6, 1862.

Dr. Von Eisenberg—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,

A. McDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

New-York, April 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied.

S. A. SMITH,
No. 136 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

New-York, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.

JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

816
BROADWAY.

TO THE VALENTINE TRADE.
VALENTINES FOR 1863.
NEW—RACY—SPICY—SPARKLING!

THE AMERICAN VALENTINE COMPANY
Are prepared to furnish the VALENTINE TRADE with a complete assortment of NEW VALENTINES,
consisting of the
MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF VALENTINES
Ever offered to the trade, including everything in the Valentine line.

Our Soldiers' Valentine Packet, Army Valentine Packet, "Torch of Love" Packet and Miscellaneous Valentine Packets, are the most superb Packets ever manufactured. The combination is complete, and they are put up in elegant Illuminated Wrappers, expressly designed for the purpose. The sale will be immense.

COMIC VALENTINES.—The Trade has been supplied from time immemorial with the same senseless, staid old Comics, entirely void of point or merit in any sense. These Comics have sold to a certain extent simply because there was nothing better to be had. We take pleasure in announcing

AN ENTIRE NEW AND COMPLETE SET OF COMICS

that have been designed and engraved expressly to suit the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, including military and miscellaneous subjects, and we pledge ourselves not to send out a design that has ever been in the market before.

There will be no limit to the sale of these Comics.

We have also produced a new style of FRIENDLY COMICS that will meet with a large sale.

ASSORTED LOTS
SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE RETAIL TRADE.

Boxes, containing assorted lots, which retail for Five, Ten and Twenty Dollars, including all the different grades, from three cents to one dollar, with Cards and Envelopes to match.

Also, a variety of styles of Quarto, Octavo, 12mo., and smaller sizes Valentine Envelopes handsomely embossed, to suit Valentines of all sizes.

Valentine Cards, all styles and prices.

Address

AMERICAN VALENTINE COMPANY,
No. 165 William-st., New-York.

NOTICE!

As the public seem to appreciate our style of retailing MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, we have determined not to advance prices, until we are absolutely compelled to do so, by a greater advance in cost than we have yet discovered. We can assure the public that the great "hue and cry" about high prices is nothing more nor less than a "panic," not warranted by actual facts.

We shall, therefore, for the present, continue to sell Gents' fine Linen Collars at $1 40 per doz., or 12c. each.

Superfine Linen Colars, best goods made, at $1 75 per dozen, 15c. single.

Neck Ties and Scarfs in great profusion, as follows:

25 cent Ties at	15 cents	75 cent Ties at	50 cents
40 cent Ties at	25 cents	$1 Ties at	65 cents
50 cent Ties at	35 cents	Wide-end Ties, 25 to 75 cts.	

Scarfs of every description, at same rates.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs and Gloves, Gents' Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, &c., &c., at the same prices we sold them at one year since.

J. H. BLAKE & Co., No. 379 Broadway,
corner of White-st.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

DR. TOBIAS' VENITIAN LINIMENT.—A certain cure for chronic rheumatism, toothache, headache, sore throat, croup, and pains and aches in any part of the body. It never fails, if used as directed, and has given universal satisfaction during the fifteen years it has been before the public. Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATION.
GENUINE PREPARATION.
GENUINE PREPARATION.
GENUINE PREPARATION.
GENUINE PREPARATION.
GENUINE PREPARATION.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU.
BUCHU.
BUCHU.
BUCHU.
BUCHU.
BUCHU.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H
H
H
H

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcerous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

E
E
E
E

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power.
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,
and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRABT BUCHU
invariably does.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SCEPTICAL

L
L
L
L

FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES
FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES
FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES
FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES
FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES
FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES
FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES
FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES
FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES
FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES
FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES
FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES
FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES
FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES
FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
Is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M
M
M
M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Uretha, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased and worn out matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid heavy fees to be cured, in a short time have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful stringents," been dried up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B
B
B
B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC,
And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.
EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
Will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES
From 20 to 30 years' standing, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

O
O
O
O

PHYSICIANS please NOTICE.
We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and
Sole manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.

L
L
L
L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBERD,
Alderman, 9th-st., (above Race,)
Philadelphia.

D
D
D
D

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Address letters for information,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist,
DEPOT
No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.

'8.
'8.
'8.
'8.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND
UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation obtained by
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HEMLBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out this advertisement, and send for it, and avoid imposition and imposture.

SECOND EDITION.

SATURDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

FAATL ACCIDENT ON THE HOBOKEN AND NEWARK RAILROAD.

The Train Runs Into an Open Draw-Bridge—The Engineer and Two Passengers Killed—Supposed Negligence of the Draw-tender.

A lamentable accident occurred on the Hoboken and Newark Railroad at a few minutes past 6 o'clock this morning, by which three persons lost their lives and two others were seriously injured. The first morning train on that road leaves Newark at 6 o'clock, and usually arrives in Hoboken at 18 minutes past 6. At a little more than half the distance from Newark to Hoboken the road passes over a bridge spanning the Hackensack River. This bridge has a draw which is always left open during the night to allow vessels to pass, but is required to be closed early in the morning, before the train from Newark comes along, unless a vessel should be passing at the time, in which case a signal is required to be displayed, as a warning for the train to stop. Whether that signal was so displayed when the train came along this morning is a question in dispute, and will probably be a subject of investigation at the proper time. If it was displayed, it was unfortunately not seen by the engineer in time to stop the train, and the result was that the engine and tender, together with the baggage and smoking car, were precipitated through the draw into the river. There was only one passenger-car in the train, and this, fortunately, escaped. It was but a hairbreadth escape, however; for the car was propelled to the very brink of the gulf, and now stands upon the bridge, with its forward end projecting some feet over the draw. Teere were some ten or twelve passengerg in the car at the time, all of whom escaped injury. The persons who were killed, were the engineer, whose name was JACOB A. WOODRUFF, and who is supposed to have remained at his post and gone down with his engine, and two passengers, whose names are unknown. Although the tide was low at the time, yet such was the impetus, that the engine and tender were completely buried out of sight in the bed of the river. The passengers who lost their lives were in the smoking-car at the time, together with the conductor and a boy, who escaped. The conductor, however, whose name is WM. H. HAVENS, was thrown into the water, where he remained some time, and is considerably injured. The fireman, also, saved his life by jumping from the falling wreck, although he landed in the water and was considerably injured. The passengers who were lost, the conductor says, were laborers going to their work at the long dock of the Erie Railroad. Neither of their bodies nor that of the engineer has yet been recovered. The passengers say that after the accident occurred, the man who attends the drawbridge came out of his house near by with nothing on but his pants and shirt, and with the appearance of having just got out of bed. They are of the opinion that he neglected to display the signal, although he says that it was up, and when the passengers' attention was called to it they found it properly displayed. They think, however, that the signal was raised during the excitement and confusion after the accident, in order to make it appear all right for the bridge-tender. The passengers agree in saying that the whistle blew and the brakes were put on before the train reached the bridge, but not in time to prevent the accident. The engineer whose business it was to look out for the signal, having lost his life, cannot of course give his evidence as to whether it was displayed or not; but whatever may have been the facts, the accident teaches a lesson which should have been sufficiently learned from the great Norwalk accident, (which was precisely similar to this,) and that is, that the lives of scores of passengers should not be made to hang on the chances of an engineer seeing a given signal, or the chance of a signal man attending to his business, but every train should be compelled by law to come to a dead stand at every draw-bridge, whether the signal be up or down. This is the preventive that has been applied on the Eastern roads since the Norwalk accident, and it has proved effectual and satisfactory to the public.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Six ballots were had for Senator to-night. Mr. PHELPS received 43 votes once, but at the last ballot only received 37.

From Havana.

The steamer *Pacific* arrived here from Havana, last evening.

The health of Havana is good.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 23.

FLOUR active at $7 70 for Ohio Extra. WHEAT active; White advanced 1c.@2c. CORN active for Yellow; sales of New at 83c.@84c., and Old at 85c.@87c. WHISKY steady, but quiet, at 50½c.@51c. GROCERIES dull. PROVISIONS inactive.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Pacific, from Havana and Nassau—G. C. Hathorn, Jr., John M. Wright, Lewis Hiltney, J. Patridge, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Lieut.-Col. Campbell, W. B. Tarlton, E. W. Eaton, Anastasio Roldan, Pedro Ybarro Ubas, Manuel Varela, J. A. Marquer, Wm. Drysdale, H. S. Vining, John Hagniss, Antonio F. Gonsaliz, Rafael Rafael, Col. Kazinski, Dr. F. M. Linquest and lady, L. J. Olmstead, Antonio F. Bridat, Francisco E. Silva, John Tilton.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Steamship Pacific, (Br.,) Embleton, Havana Jan. 16, at 8 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. E. Brown & Co. On leaving encountered a heavy norther, which lasted several days; has had continual gales and heavy head sea the entire passage.

Ship South Carolina, Kempton, London Dec. 4, the Downs on the 12th, passed the Lizard on the 22d, with mdse. to J. & N. Smith & Co. Has experienced heavy westerly gales most of the passage.

Ship Magdalene, (Brem.,) Henke, London and Deal Dec. 16, with mdse. to order.

Brig Proteus, Ginn, Havana Jan. 9, in ballast to J. E. Ward. Jan. 15, lat. 32, lon. 78, experienced a gale from S. W., during which sprung the mainmast. Is bound to Portland, Me., put in on account of head winds.

Sailed.

Steamers Patapso, Decatur, McClelland, Talisman, (Br.,) Damascus, (Br.,) Georges Creek, Virginia.

Ships R. C. Winthrop, Rubens, (Brem.,) Elena, (Brem.,) Regent, Underwriter, Napoleon, Cornelia, James Hovey, Mohongo, (Br.)

Barks Baltic, (Norw.,) Hamilton, W. A. Platenius, Chas. Edwards, Urda, (Norw.,) Duc de Penthieure, B. Colcord, E. H. Yarrington, Anna, Daphne, (Norw.,) Henry Trowbridge, Ocean Pearl, (Br.)

Brigs George Augustus, (Fr.,) Solferino, Scotland, Adelaide, Amos Roberts, Sybil, (Br.,) J. M. Sawyer, Black Hawk, (Br.,) S. B. Thompson, (Br.,) Danube, Sarah Flagg, Matron.

Schooners R. W. Browne, Ann D., J. W. Dixon, Belle, John Warren, Buena Vista, Dragon, Susan Scranton, Isabel Alberto, Ralph Hewitt, C. W. Bentley, W. Lawrence, C. P. Stickney, Palmetto, John Langley, Alida, S. J. Vaughn, Bonita, M. M. Freeman, Sea Gull, Glenwood.

Foreign Ports.

At Havana Jan. 16, steamer Tubal Cain, to sail same day for New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable and steady young woman, with best of references from last employer, as cook and laundress, or as general servant; is a good plain cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, jellies, desserts and puff paste in the neatest manner, and is willing to assist with the washing if required; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 365 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman as cook, and is willing to assist with the coarse washing; is an excellent baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 117 26th-st., two doors from [illegible]-av.

AS NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—A NEAT, active young woman wants a place as nurse and lady's maid; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; understands hair-dressing perfectly; would travel with a family; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

THIRD EDITION.

SATURDAY, THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 24, 1863.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg 95	25 Cum. Coal Pref.... 22¾
4,000 U. S. 6s '81. Cou.. 96	100 do........ 22¾
15,000 do........ 95½	100 do........ b30 22¾
22,000 do........ 95¾	150 do........ 22¾
1,300 Treas. 7 3.10 ₽ ct.	320 N. Y. Cen. R....b3. 120¼
Notes......small 102	400 do........ 120⅜
18,000 do........ 102	100 do........s10. 120⅜
69,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 95⅞	700 do........s3. 120¼
65,000 do........ 95¾	300 Erie Railway...... 79⅛
2,500 U. S. D. N's...... 144½	300 do........ 79
10,000 do........ 145	100 do........b10 79
10,000 do........ 145½	1200 do........ 78⅛
6,000 Ky. State 6s...... 100	200 do........ 78
10,000 Ill. War Loan.... 105	100 do........s10 78
10,000 Ind. St. 6s W. L. 99	100 do........s30 77⅞
10,000 Mich. St. 6s...... 105	1800 do........ 78⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90.. 62	100 do........s10 78¼
24,000 do........ 62½	100 do........b10. 78⅜
14,000 do........b60 63½	1100 do........b10 78½
25,000 Mo. St. 6s...... 67½	200 do........ 78¾
25,000 do........ 67¼	1200 Erie Railway Pref.. 105¼
25,000 do........ 67½	30 do........ 105½
1,000 Mo. 6s, iss. to H.	200 do........ 105¼
& St. Jo........ 86	200 do........b30. 106
2,000 Cal. State 7s...... 129¾	1400 Hudson Riv. R. opg. 97
4,000 do........ 130	300 do........opg 96¾
1,000 Erie 4th M. B.... 111	400 Harlem R........ 39⅛
10,000 Erie R. 5th M. Bb10. 107⅛	1700 do........ 39
15,000 do........ 107	300 do........ 38¾
6,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M. 108	100 do........s60 38½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Cn.	100 do........ 38⅜
1st M. S. F. Bs... 127½	100 do........s30 38¾
5,000 do........ 128	100 do........b10 39
10,000 Mich. S. 2d M.... 103½	100 do........ 38⅞
3,000 Mich. So. S. F.... 112¾	250 Harlem R. Pref... 77
9,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs... 123	15 do........ 75½
2,000 A. & T. H. 1st M.. 107¾	100 do........s10 76½
5,000 do........ 108	54 do........ 76
3,000 Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf. 95	100 Mich. C. R........ 97
2,000 do........ 95½	200 do........b30 97⅝
5,000 Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B. 83½	165 do........ 97½
14,000 do........ 83¾	250 do........ 97¾
6,000 do........ 84	50 do........b10 98
9,000 do........ 84½	300 M. S. & N. Ind. R... 64
5,000 do........ 85	300 do........s30 63¾
5,000 Ch. & R. I. Bs.... 118	50 do........s30 64
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d M. 43½	200 do........s60 64
20,000 do........ 44	100 do........b10 64¼
5,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st m.. 72¼	500 do........ 64¼
4,000 Han. & St. Jo. Bd 64	500 do........ 64⅜
1,000 do........ 65	250 do........b15 65¼
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.. 92¼	700 M. S. & N. I. G. S... 104
5,000 do........ 91½	400 do........ 105¼
20,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F... 115	200 do........ 105½
5,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st M. 117½	100 do........b15 105⅜
7,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d M. 105½	60 Panama R........ 185
2,000 do........ 105	25 do........ 184½
20,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d M. 87	200 Ill. Cen FullSex.d. 91
5,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th m. 82	500 Ill. C. R. Scrip.... 96
10,000 do........b30 83	100 do........ 96½
11,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G. 66	200 do........ 97
5 Commonwealth Bk. 84½	5,000 Ill. Cen. Can. b.s. 81
10 Nassau Bank........ 100	200 Clev. & Pitts. Rd. 71½
30 Bank of Commerce. 93	1,200 do........ 72
189 Am. Ex. Bank...... 97½	100 do........b30 72½
40 Chatham Bank...... 80	100 do........b10 72¼
20 Hanover Bank...... 90	100 do........s30 71¾
30 Metropolitan Bank. 40	5 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. 165
100 do........ 105	16 Galena & Chi. Rd.. 95½
50 Phœnix Bank...... 107	300 do........ 96
65 Shoe & Leather Bd. 100	300 do........ 96⅛
35,000 American Gold.... 148⅝	50 do........ 95⅞
10,000 do........s5. 148⅝	200 do........ 96⅜
10,000 do........s10. 148⅜	1500 Clev. & Tol. Rd.... 94
10,000 do........s20. 148⅝	100 do........c 93¾
150,000 do........ 148⅞	100 do........b3 94
125,000 do........ 149	450 Chi. & R. I. Rd.... 95⅛
10,000 do........b30. 149⅛	300 do........ 95⅜
30,000 do........b30 149	300 do........ 95⅝
10,000 do........s5. 148	100 Chic. & B. & Q. R.... 110
75 Citz. Gas Co., B'klyn. 102	300 do........ 111
300 Canton Comp'y..... 28	200 do........ 111⅛
150 do........ 28⅛	12 Mil. & P. du C. R.... 46
200 do........ 28⅜	100 do........ 46
100 do........ 28⅜	7 M. & P. du C. 2d pf. 92
88 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co 130	10 P., Ft. W. & C. R.... 73
50 Nor. & Wor. R...... 82⅛	700 do........ 74
200 Reading R......opg. 92	500 do........s30 74⅛
50 Nic. Trans. Co...... 5⅛	400 do........b10 74⅜
50 do........ 5	100 do........ 75
1,300 Cary Imp. Co...... 7⅝	200 do........b10 75
10 Penn. Coal Co...... 129⅜	300 Alt. & T. Haute R.... 41
12 do........ 129⅛	1200 do........ 40
410 Pac. Mail S. Co...... 178	25 Cin. Ham. & D. R.... 125
400 do........b10. 178	

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY

Exciting Scenes in the Assembly.

Mr. Callicott's Election Insured if the Ballot can be Completed.

Mr. Fields Speaking Against Time to Prevent It.

A Committee Appointed to Wait Upon the Governor to Ask Protection.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 24.

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS, of New-York, on a question of privilege, desired to bring to the notice of the House the gross libel and misrepresentation contained in the New-York *Evening Post*, of yesterday, designating him as the leader of imported ruffians and bullies. He denied the statement, and held that although the Democrats had resolved to resist now and always an organization based upon fraud and corruption, and bargain and sale, and everything that was dishonorable; yet they were, and had always had been, and always would be, in favor of maintaining law and order.

The ninety-first ballot for Speaker was then taken, with the following result:

Trimmer	60
Callicott	60
Delivery	1

The ninety-second ballot was then taken.

When Mr. BREED's name was called, he voted for Mr. CALLICOTT, thus insuring him one majority, as the vote then stood.

A tremendous excitement followed this vote.

When Mr. FIELD's name was called, he rose to explain his vote.

Immediately several Republican members rose and called Mr. FIELD to order, on the ground that it was not in order to "explain a vote" till the call was finished.

Mr. FIELDS argued that during the whole session explanations of votes had been entertained at the time the name of a member was called. He refused to give way, and begged leave to state that he had been informed that a plan had been laid down by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD in the Republican caucus that the acting Clerk of this Assembly should persist in calling the roll without taking notice of any Democratic member who might rise in order.

Mr. DAVIS endeavored to interrupt Mr. FIELD's remarks on a point of order amidst much confusion and excitement.

Mr. FIELDS refused to give way.

The confusion and excitement now became intense, the galleries and lobbies joining in it.

Mr. MOULTON, (Dem.,) rose and amidst the noise of the outsiders, moved that a Committee wait on the Governor and ask his protection.

At this time all the members of the Assembly were upon their feet.

The Clerk put Mr. MOULTON's motion to a vote, and declared it carried.

Messrs. DAVIS, SHERWOOD, and BRAND, were appointed as the Committee to wait on Gov. SEYMOUR.

Mr. MURPHY declared that the Clerk was only in the desk by the sufferance of the members of this Assembly, and that if he should attempt to violate the rules, he should move that the Clerk be removed, and a temporary presiding officer appointed who would observe the rules.

Mr. FIELDS continued speaking amidst repeated interruptions.

Much confusion and turmoil also existed in the galleries.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. FIELDS read a letter from JOHN LIVINGSTON, of New-York, to FERNANDO WOOD, begging that he (WOOD) would go for CALLICOTT for Speaker, and stating that CALLICOTT had several times called on Hon. D. O. BRIEN, a member of the present Assembly, to obtain an introduction to FERNANDO WOOD, and that CALLICOTT said that if Mr. WOOD would assist him (CALLICOTT) to gain the Speakership, he (CALLICOTT) would do all he could to aid Mr. WOOD.

After frequent interruptions of Mr. FIELDS in his remarks, and exciting demonstrations from outsiders,

Judge DEAN rose to a question of privilege, and begged that the galleries might be compelled to observe order. If this could not be accomplished in any other way, he should move that the galleries be cleared.

Mr. MOULTON (Democrat) said that he did not desire to stop debate, but if further disorderly proceedings were had in the galleries, he should insist on having them cleared. If there was no force here to do it, he should move for a Committee to request the Governor to deputize a sufficient number of men to preserve order here.

Quiet then being restored,

Mr. FIELDS continued his remarks, saying that every effort should be made by him to prevent the consummation of this infamous bargain. It should not be carried through unless it was done on the Sabbath. In the course of his remarks, while declaring Mr. CALLICOTT corrupt and unfit to occupy the Speaker's Chair, he charged that in 1860, when Mr. CALLICOTT was a member of the Judiciary Committee, there was a bill before that Committee in the defeat of which a gentleman from this city was largely interested on account of his position as landlord of the anti-rent lands. The bill was reported against by Mr. CALLICOTT as "unfit to pass," and Mr. CALLICOTT expressed to the gentleman to whom he (FIELDS) referred the opinion "that the bill was most unjust and improper."

The California Legislature—No Choice yet of a United States Senator.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 23.

In the California Legislature to-night the last ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows:

Phelps	37	Conness	24
Sargeant	31	Brown	6

Adjourned till Tuesday, the 27th inst.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 24.

A fire this morning destroyed a portion of the City Hall, including the Council Chamber. The books and papers were saved. The amount of the loss is not yet ascertained.

Shocking Accident at Zanesville.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.

The market house at Zanesville was crushed in this morning by snow on the roof. Seven persons were killed and many wounded.

Note from Gen. Thumb and Miss Warren.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to numerous letters asking if objections are made to our being married in certain churches or chapels, because we desire to protect them from injury by limiting the audience to the seating capacity of the building, and also requiring the guests to be dressed as usual on similar occasions, we beg to state that we have no notice of such objections, except the rumors published in the papers. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER suggested Trinity Chapel as the edifice in which he would perform the marriage services, assisted by the Rector of St. John's Church of Bridgeport, Conn. One thing is certain, if we both live and have our health, we shall be married at 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 10th day of February proximo, and the ceremony will be conducted strictly as heretofore announced.

Very truly, yours,
CHARLES S. STRATTON.
LAVINA WARREN.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 24.

FLOUR active; Superfine, $6 12½@$6 25. WHEAT firm; White, $1 85; Red, $1 55@$1 57. CORN firm; Yellow, 86c.@87c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork $15 @$16 for old and new. WHISKY, 50c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 24.

FLOUR steady, with a fair demand. WHEAT steady and scarce. CORN quiet; White, 90c.@91c.; Yellow, 83c.@85c. WHISKY dull, at 50c.@50½c. COFFEE advanced ½c. for Rio. PROVISIONS tending downward and inactive.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 24.—*In steamship Teutonia, for Southampton, &c.*—Miss Marwedell, Hamburg; Mrs. Wandra, Boston; A. Wendt, New-York; Hy A. Hartmann, New-York; F. Grube, New-York; E. Girard & child, San Francisco; Mrs. Collinet, San Francisco; C. Kaufmann, New-York; Emil Lomer, New-York; M. Leipziger, New-York; Jos. Lutz, Wisconsin; Otto Mutschlechner, Chicago; Charles Stern, New-York; Alois Bucsanszky, New-York; Jean Levet, New-York; Capt. Joar A. Weid, Illinois; Antoine Maggi, New-York; W. Loskan, New-York; Max Hartweg, Iowa; Jos. Neu, Newark; Mrs. Heess, Williamsburgh; Miss Heess, Williamsburgh; Louise Schäffer, Boston; F. W. Hense, St. Louis. And others in Steerage.—Total 66.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Gen. Nowell, Milliken, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Scotia, (Br.,) Russell, Harbor Grace, M. E. Green & Curry; Triumph, (Br.,) Collins, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Zero, (Br.,) Norris, Sierra Leone, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Mauricio, (Dutch,) Schroeder, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.

Schooners Julia, (Br.,) Dunn, Laguayra, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Hattie Coombs, Coombs, Washington, R. P. Buck & Co.; Only Daughter, Falkenberg, Fall River, Van Brunt & Slaght; Lottie, Hammond, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; John R. Plater, Godfrey, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, (new,) Tribbles, Mystic, Conn., in ballast to master. The D. was built for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. Is 290 tons burden.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship M. Nottebohm, Lamb, Liverpool Dec. 14, with mdse. and 154 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. Was 8 ds. in the Channel with heavy westerly gales, and had continued westerly winds up to lon. 55. Has had 8 men sick and off duty since passing the Banks. Among the passengers there were two deaths and two births.

Ship President Fillmore, Bradley, London and the Downs Dec. 19; left the Lizard Dec. 25, in ballast to Thos. Dunham.

Ship Wisconsin, Scott, Liverpool Dec. 15, with mdse. to W. T. Frost. Has had strong gales during the passage.

Ship Milton Lockhart, (of Liverpool,) Hatfield, Liverpool Dec. 22, with mdse. to master.

Bark Thomas Terry, (Br., of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Snellgrove, Dublin Dec. 21, with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Regina, (Br., of Luhave, N. S.,) Cashon, Barbados Jan. 1, and St. Thomas 8th, in ballast to B. F. Small & Co.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. MONTGOMERY, RECTOR OF the Church of the Incarnation, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs—Forsyth-st., near New-Canal—SUNDAY EVENING. Special collection will be taken for the Pastor. All welcome.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF HOUSTON and Mott sts. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. ISAAC PRINCE, Missionary from Jamaica, W. I., will preach in this Church next SUNDAY, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXTON is wanted by a young man who is fully competent to perform the duties; is at present holding the office where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction. In view of the times, a very small salary will be accepted. Address SEXTON, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURANCE Company, an agent or solicitor, who is acquainted with the business, or has a large acquaintance among our commercial or business community. Address Box No. 871 Post-office.

COACHMAN WANTED—WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, and can bring first-rate City recommendations. None other need apply. Apply at No. 29 Lafayette-place, from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED IN A LAW OFFICE—A BOY about 16 years old, who writes a good hand and can come well recommended. Address C. & P., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, in handwriting of applicant.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—WANTED A GOOD edge gilder. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day at S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.'S, No. 37 Park Row, Room No. 2.

TO WOOLEN WEAVERS.—WANTED, AN experienced man to take charge of fifty (50) Crompton broad looms. Address A. D., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF GYMNASTICS. APPLY at No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, TWO conductors, two brakemen, four girls to travel with families to Europe and California. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing three-cent stamp, Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

TO IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.—AN A 1 first-class white goods man is now open for an engagement; is thoroughly posted in this department, both in outline and detail, with a general knowledge of the trade. Is now, and has been for the past seven years, in a leading house, and can influence a Boston trade. Understands French, and speaks it fluently. References of the first character. Address D. H. S., Carhart, Bacon & Greene, No. 152 Reade-st., New-York City.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., will preach a sermon before this Association at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Parker's,) corner of 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited to attend.
J. L. HASTIE, Recording Secretary.

REV. NEWTON HESTON (PASTOR) preaches every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., in the State-st. Congregational Church, Brooklyn. At the close of the morning sermon to adults, he delivers a short address to the children of the Sunday School, who are seated in the galleries, after which they join him in repeating the Lord's Prayer, and then conclude the service by singing a beautiful hymn. These Sabbath morning services are deeply interesting and affecting. At 7½ P. M., sermon, *How to be saved.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Lecture and Prayer Meeting every Tuesday evening.

CHARLES C. GOSS, OF THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE, delivers his second discourse to young men, upon *Christian Heroism*, in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2 o'clock. The music hereafter, morning and evening, will be under the direction of Father REED—in the afternoon, under L. A. BENJAMIN, Esq. Preaching commences in the morning, the first Sunday in February. Seats free.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. N. L. RICE, D. D., of the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, will deliver the third of this series of doctrinal discourses in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Justification by Faith.* Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM will preach and administer the ordinance of Baptism in the morning.

THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sunday School Missionary Society of the Central Presbyterian Church, will be held in the Church in Broome-st., between Elm and Marion sts., next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. J. H. BURTIS, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, of Staten Island, and Rev. J. B. DUNN. Singing by the children. The public are invited to attend.

A SHORT LECTURE, PRAYER, AND Conference meeting of the Church or Congregation and Commonwealth of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ and 7 o'clock, at hall No 327 Bowery. Israelites or Jews, Christians, Spiritualists, and the public generally, are invited to attend. Admittance free. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

WARREN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.; Love Feast at 3 P. M. Rev. A. S. FRANCIS, Pastor. Public service in the church every evening next week at 7½ o'clock, Saturday excepted; all are respectfully invited to attend. Seats free.

LECTURE.—REV. GEORGE C. ARNOLD, OF Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture in the West 25th-st. U. P. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., New-York, at 7½ o'clock, NEXT TUESDAY EVENING, 27th inst., for the benefit of a Church in a neighboring city. Subject—*The Scotch and Scotch-Irish in America.* Tickets 25 cents each, for sale at the door.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REUNION Services TO-MORROW, (Sunday.) Preaching in the Morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. WM. MCALLISTER. Love Feast in the Afternoon at 2½ o'clock, under the direction of Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, P. E. Addresses in the Evening at 7 o'clock. Former pastors and members invited.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, MESSENGER of God, will preach the word of prophecy on SUNDAY at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Subject—*Mystical Babylon and her Approaching Doom.* Seats free, and the friends of Christ and divine truth cordially invited.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All who are interested in the doctrine of a future life by a resurrection from the dead, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. In the evening he will give the fourth lecture of the series on *Human Depravity—What are the Facts in the Light of Experience and Observation?*

IN THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. DANIEL WISE, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., Pastor, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ P. M., on *The Life Below, and the Life Above.* Seats free.

ST. ALBAN'S FREE CHURCH—FIFTIETH-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Services on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. F. DILLON EAGAN, (assistant minister of St. Ann's Church for deaf mutes,) will preach in the evening.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.—REV. SIDNEY A. COREY will preach in the stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Christianity a Power.* In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, he will deliver his seventh lecture of the course to young men.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place. Rev. R. G. DICKSON, Rector of the Church of the Redemption, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. The quarterly collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service.

FREE CHAPEL OF CALVARY CHURCH, in 32d-st. near 3d-av., under the charge of Rev. WM. D. WALKER, is open for divine service, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7½ o'clock, P. M.; WEDNESDAY, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, will preach, by Divine permission, on SUNDAY EVENING next, Jan. 25.

A SERMON ON THE PRACTICAL SUPERIORITY of the Universalist doctrine of *The Atonement*—the eighth of the present series—by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Inquirers invited. Morning sermon at 10½.

AT ST. JOHN'S INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHURCH, 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. A special subject at 10½ on SUNDAY, and at 7 P. M., a sermon upon *The Rich Man and Lazarus*, refuting the erroneous, and giving the true exposition. All strangers made welcome.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. MISSION, HELD IN UNION HALL, CORNER AV. C AND 4TH-ST.—The Rev. STANLY D'ORSAY will preach in the above-named place, on SUNDAY EVENING; subject, *The Pilgrim's Rest.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.; seats free. The public are cordially invited.

BROTHERHOOD ANNIVERSARY.—THE Thirteenth Anniversary of the "P. E. Brotherhood" will be celebrated, in Trinity Chapel, on SUNDAY EVENING, 25th inst., services commencing at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. RANDALL, of Boston, and a collection made in aid of the Charity Fund.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Also, preaching every evening next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock, followed by a prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will resume, by request, the discourse on the pretended arithmetical annihilation of Moses, by Bishop Colenso, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JAMES L. PHILLIPS WILL preach in the First Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Ordinance of Baptism will be administered at the close of the service.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—(Episcopal)—35th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av.—Divine Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach Morning and Evening.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. Mr. ELLIS will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7 P. M., the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, will preach. The public are invited. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M.—the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. Mr. MAYBIN, Rector of St. Alban's Church, will preach in the evening.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Mr. HORNE, of Williamsburgh, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of First-place and Clinton-st., South Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. EELLS, pastor of the "Church on the Heights," late Dr. Bethune's, will preach in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. LEANDER H. LONG, of Urbanna, Ohio, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, Jan. 25, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. G. JARVIS GEER, D. D., will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Jan. 25, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn, corner of Court and President sts.—Rev. SAM'L B. BELL, of California, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Jan. 25, morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PROF. HOWARD CROSBY, OF NEW-Brunswick, N. J., will preach in the Fourth-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY next, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

WARREN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Rev. A. S. FRANCIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Love Feast at 3½ P. M. Seats free. Preaching every evening next week, except Monday and Saturday.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., east of Broadway. Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public invited.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. JNO. M. KREBS, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. BANVARD's, corner of 29th-st.) on SUNDAY MORNING, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Bethany Baptist Church, 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

WANTED.

Brevoort Insurance Company stock.
Commerce Insurance Company stock.
Williamsburgh Gas Light Company stock.
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5:20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7:30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE R. R. Co.,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 23, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY, IN ANticipation, the coupons of the Second Mortgage Preferred Bonds, (Class D,) and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds, maturing on the 1st day of May next, on and after the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, less the interest at 6 per cent. from time of payment to the said 1st of May. By order,
C. BUTLER, Chairman of Executive Com.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

THE CAYUGA COUNTY BANK—A BANKing Association, Auburn, N. Y.—has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

$250.000 TO LOAN ON PROPERTY IN New-York and Brooklyn, at 6 and 7 per cent. in large or small sums. Wanted to purchase 50 feet front on 14th-st., near 5th-av., and some few first-class houses, up town, below 38th-st.
ROBERT FERGUSON, No. 79 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT SIX PER CENT., IN sums of from $5,000 to $10,000, on improved property in New-York or Brooklyn, or at 7 per cent. on farming property; also smaller amounts at 7 per cent. No brokers' commission. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway, Room 27, New-York.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for four Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 9, 1863.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

$50.000 WANTED, ON BOND AND mortgage, at 6 per cent., for five years, on valuable unincumbered property on Broadway. Apply to S. CHURCHILL, No. 71 John-st.

SHINPLASTERS OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT at low rates, by HOUSTON & MECKLEM, Brokers, corner of Greenwich and Warren sts., Irving Bank Building.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASURER be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 22d inst., and be reopened on the 2d day of February.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 14, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Two and One-Half of One Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (free from Government Tax) has been declared, payable on the 29th inst., at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, (Transfer Agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 19th inst., at said Transfer Agency.

The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 29th inst.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI
RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per cent., (both free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1862, both payable on and after MONDAY, the 2d of February next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will close on the evening of the 21st inst., and reopen on the 3d of February.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY
COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., (Room No. 9, 2d floor.)—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the first-class preferred, and of Seven Per Cent. on the second-class preferred Stocks of the Company, payable (less the Government tax) on and after Feb. 2, at this office. The transfer books for all classes of Stock, will be reopened Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 13th instant, a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 26th inst. to the 31st, inclusive.

Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
January 16, 1863.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1863.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE CORN EXchange Bank has this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on the 2d day of February next. Government Tax assumed by the Bank.

The books will be closed from 20th inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order,
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ARCTIC INSURANCE CO., No. 18 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand, free from Government tax.
V. TILYOU, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 5, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCK HOLDERS on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PETER Cooper Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 2d day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 27 to 31, inclusive. By order. W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

NINETEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next, on Stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, respectively, and on the 20th day of March next on Stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; in London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of January instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 5 per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
DEC. 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock payable on demand at their office No. 67 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has been declared by this Company, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Feb. 2. The transfer books are closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 13, 1863.—A Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) ex. Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 19th January. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st January. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK—CORNER of 8th-av. and 14th-st. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE, Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subcriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.
SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy26-law 6mS*

DENTISTRY

DR. JAMES T. STRATTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 157 SOUTH NINTH-STREET,
Brooklyn, E. D.,
Late of No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st., New-York.

B. L. WAIT (LATE OF WAIT & SON) HAS opened an office at No. 98 4th-av., near 11th-st., where he continues to extract teeth under the new chemically purified chloroform with perfect success, without pain or danger. Beautiful sets of teeth from $8 to $25. Filling, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

XXX 1848. MSB

OLD DR. TOWNSEND'S

CELEBRATED MAGIC STOMACH BITTERS.

THE GREAT RENOVATOR OF THE GASTRIC JUICES.

A sure remedy for weak, sour and irritable stomachs, liver complaint, incipient consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchial affections, pains in the side and stomach, and weakness of the bowels, general debility, diarrhœa, jaundice, eruptions of the skin, &c.

It cleanses the stomach and bowels, purifies the stream of life, correcting the secretions, and expelling all morbid and virulent matter from the body, and checks the tendency to disease. These bitters meet with universal success in all parts of the world, and are a pleasant tonic for family use.

Sold by all druggists, grocers, hotels and saloons.
Proprietors, RALPH POMEROY & CO.,
No. 41 Jay-st., New-York.

FAIR WARNING.

In consequence of the immense advance in the price of material and labor, we are compelled to raise the price of JOHNSON'S UNION WASHING MACHINES to $12, to take effect on 1st February. All orders sent to us before that date, will be filled at $10. Our UNION WRINGER will remain for the present at old price, $8. These two articles are in use everywhere, and meet with universal approval. A week's washing may be done in two hours without soaking, rubbing or boiling. Call and see them in operation.

P. S.—In reply to many inquiries, we here say that we never sell *County* rights of our patent. Our price for a first-class State is $5,000. J. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 457 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MURRAY HILL RESIDENCE FOR SALE, or in exchange for approved City property—a spacious and splendid house, 40 by 62 feet, with two full lots attached, and additional ground, if desired, beautifully situated, in the immediate vicinity of Madison-av. The house was built and is occupied by the owner, and in all the details and essentials of a perfect dwelling is believed to be unsurpassed. Address VENDOR, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,
AT HUDSON, N. Y.

A large 3-story brick store, on Warren-st., 120 feet deep, with two large lofts for manufacturing; first floor fitted up in nice style, with shelves and counters suitable for salesroom, &c. The above is one of the best places for manufacturing or business on the North River. For particulars, address GEORGE B. FAIRFIELD, Hudson, New-York.

VALUABLE BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Four lots of ground between Putnam and Madison, Franklin and Bedford avs. Store No. 242 Fulton-av. Two three-story and basement brick houses in Wilson-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs. One cottage, with two lots of ground, on Judson-av., opposite Cypress Hill Cemetery. This propety will pay twelve per cent. One splendid three-story and basement brown-stone front house, in Hewes-st, near Lee-av. This house will be sold cheap. It is one of the best houses in the Eastern District, and is admirably adapted for a large family. Houses Nos. 19, 21 and 23 President-st., Brooklyn. A very valuable three-story brick house and three lots of ground on the southerly side of Myrtle-av., between Franklin and Kent avs. A large number of valuable lots, either by the block or single lot, in the immediate vicinity of Lee-av. Church and Union Skating Pond. The above will be sold on easy terms. Apply to
JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Merchants,
Corner of Kent-av., and Hewes-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE house and stable, known as No. 1 Carroll Park, Brooklyn, corner of Court-st.

The house is about 30 feet wide, 56 feet deep, four stories, high-stoop, brown stone; completely modern in all respects. A first-class stable on an L lot connected with the above, and fronting on Court-st.

This is one of the best houses and most desirable localities in the City of Brooklyn. Possession can be had at an early day.

Terms easy. This will be sold at a bargain.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BLAST FURNACE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; also, on the Ohio Canal. It will be sold separate or in connection with 700 acres mineral lands, located on the same railroad, five miles from the furnace. Parties desirous of examining the property can apply to GEORGE B. DEARDORFF, Canal Dover, Ohio. For terms, &c., address or apply to DAVID THOMAS, Catasauqua, Penn., or THEO STURGES, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The three four-story stores, Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., comprising a front of 56 feet by 83 deep. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 4 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE NEW and elegant brown-stone house on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., in fine order; lot 24x80. Also, vacant lot on 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 25 by about 80 feet. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 177 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; lot 20x98 ft. 9 ins. Also, the 3-story, high basement, front of Dorchester olive free-stone, house No. 73 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 18.8x100.5. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 282 AND 286 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest; price $10,000, $4,500 Bond and Mortgage at 6 per cent. if wanted. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE FOR SALE—No. 23, on the north side. Lot 28x132. Rogers' lease, $400 a year ground rent. House large, in fine order, with the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BROWN-STONE front house on Murray Hill, 20 feet by 55 feet deep, with part of the furniture, which is new, situated between the 5th and 6th avs. Apply to the owner, No. 659 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY basement house No. 376 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with large brick stable in the rear, with gas, water, &c. Price low. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 11 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID MARBLE STORES on Barclay-st., between Church-st. and College-place, built in a costly and substantial manner, each 25x100. Will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE MODERN built three-story house, No 54 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, near the Roosevelt-st. Ferry. Will be sold or rented at a low price. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 873 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, a beautiful residence with eight lots, is offered for sale, furnished or otherwise. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J., BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—Village lots for $10. Farms of one to twenty acres for gardening, fruits, &c. Terms easy. Several 400 acre lots for sale. Send stamp for circular.
B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—NEAR A station, 45 minutes from Broadway; ten trains to and fro daily; nice cottage, barn, 20 acres of good land, drained, subsoiled and otherwise improved; beautiful living stream flowing through it; view fine; location high, dry and healthy, near schools, churches, &c.; fine exposures for glass culture; abundance of small fruit. Price moderate; terms easy. Apply to, or address, C. B. MILLER, Horticultural Agency, No. 634 Broadway, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO HIRE IN THE COUNTRY—Within one hour's ride of the City, a small house, with one or more acres, in a pleasant and healthy location. Address, stating particulars and terms, which must be moderate, G. J. R., Box No. 1,148 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A country residence of thirty acres of land, gothic house, barn, orchards and grapery. Inquire of JOHN H. MINUSE, Rye.

FARMS.

A VALUABLE FARM AND PEACH ORCHARD FOR SALE.—Situated about 25 miles north from Baltimore, within a short distance of a railroad station, and easy of access by rail or water from New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore; containing 1,000 acres, 600 under cultivation, well-fenced and highly improved, part of balance of heavy and valuable timber. Buildings first-class, and cost over $25,000. The orchards contain 14,000 choice peach trees, a large proportion of which will be in full bearing the coming season; 500 apple trees and several hundred dwarf and standard pear, cherry and other fruit trees, all of the finest varieties. The farm can be rented, and will be guaranteed to pay ten per cent. Full particulars given and map of the tract shown on application to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDING site in Fishkill, Dutchess County, containing 31 or 32 acres, no waste, all strong land, and in the highest state of cultivation, four miles from the river, five by road; price $6,000. The site is worth the price to a person that properly values health. Vessels can be seen passing and repassing on the noble Hudson. Address A. B. C., Wappenger's Falls, Dutchess County, New-York. No one need apply unless he wants it for himself to build upon. Unincumbered, title clear, &c.

FOR SALE—AT FIVE MILE RIVER, NORWALK, Conn., a farm of [illegible] acres, with dwelling-house and out buildings in good condition. The property is in the highest state of cultivation, contains a very fine young orchard, is situated within half a mile of the Sound, by which is had communication weekly with the City, and about a mile and a half from railroad dépôt. For terms, inquire of S. SEELY, No. [illegible] King-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A SMALL house, with the modern improvements, (near no tenement houses,) above [illegible]th-st., and between 3d and 8th avs. Price must be low. Address, giving location, size and price, BICKNELL, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT BY THE YEAR—A hall and rooms for the use of the Dry Goods Clerks Early Closing Association; hall to be capable of holding 500 persons; rooms large and suitable for reading and Committee rooms; location between 4th and 18th sts., near Broadway. Address (stating where an interview may be had) the subscriber, No. 19[illegible] East Broadway. Per order,
B. EVERETT OSGOOD, Secretary.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET AT HARLEM—THE COAL YARD on 3d-av., between 1[illegible]th and 125th sts., for many years conducted by Mrs. C. B. Jenkins, lately deceased. The yard contains six full lots, with office, fences, sheds and all the fixtures, standing; it is the oldest stand in Harlem, and has always done a profitable business. For further particulars as to terms of lease, etc., apply to GEO. B. DRAPER, Executor, 4th-av., between 127th and 128th sts.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 20 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained.
DANIEL PARISH.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—FACTORY OR MACHINE-SHOP, NO. 357 24th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., with steam power. Inquire of Mr. WILSON, at the foundry adjoining, or N. STEPHENS, No. 48 Pine-st.

TO LET—LARGE ROOMS, WELL LIGHTED, with or without steam power. Rent very low. Nos. 401, 403 and 405 Cherry-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Weds'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
MARY SANFORD

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA, DINSMORE, will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and leave New-York on or about the 1st of February.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to
JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Jan. 24
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Jan. 31
KANGAROO	Saturday	Feb. 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $40.—The first-class Clyde-built, iron steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. FERRIER, is intended to sail from New York to Liverpool and Glasgow direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 noon, from Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-st. This fine steamer is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers; carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $40, including an abundant supply of provisions. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2.

Passage money to Nassau	$50
Passage money to Havana	70

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee..........LEONARD GROVER
(Also of Grover's theatre, Washington, D. C.)
Acting Manager..........Henry C. Jarrett
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27,
The moral emotional drama of
EAST LYNNE,
With that gifted young artiste,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
in the two great characters of
LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE.
EAST LYNNE,
like the novel from which it was dramatised by Clifton W. Tayleure, Esq., gives
CORRECT PICTURES OF REAL LIFE,
and conveys, in strong language and powerful effect, impressions that are lasting upon the human heart. Unlike the majority of sensational plays of the day, it does not arouse the enthusiasm of those who witness it; on the contrary, it
ENCHAINS THEIR ATTENTION,
and so enlists their sympathies, that they follow
LADY ISABEL
from the moment she leaves her husband's roof at
EAST LYNNE,
through all her
TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS,
to find themselves
WEEPING FRIENDS AROUND HER DEATH-BED,
in the
OLD CHAMBER OF HER ONCE HAPPY HOME.
EAST LYNNE
is
A SPEAKING, TRUTHFUL MONITOR,
does not
MAKE VICE LOVELY,
nor
PAINT THE ERRING WOMAN IN HIDEOUS COLORS.
Its real merits are in the virtuous lessons it inculcates.
It has been witnessed by
THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS AND THEIR FAMILIES,
and has been indorsed by the
PRESS, CLERGY AND HIGH TONED PEOPLE
as the
MOST SUITABLE DRAMATIC REPRESENTATION
that could be offered to the notice and reflection of their
WIVES, DAUGHTERS AND SISTERS.
EAST LYNNE
is thus spoken of by an able writer associated with one of the leading Washington journals:

"This beautiful, soul-touching play is by far the greatest dramatic success of the past ten years. It appeals with such power to the yearning good of the human heart, that the sympathies obtain the entire mastery, and render the listener oblivious to all but touching heart-felt sorrow for poor deluded Lady Isabel. The effects produced upon an audience by this play transcend anything ever before witnessed in a public assemblage. Calm, stoical and reasoning as the American mind is, whole audiences give way to grief, and manifest in tears, unchecked and unhidden, their sympathy for poor erring humanity."

The Box-office of the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
For the sale of reserved seats for the nights "East Lynne" will be performed, will be opened
SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 24,
From 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF FR. MOLLENHAUER,
AT THE GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
(Wallack's old Theatre,)
SATURDAY, Jan. 24,
At which will appear the following
UNPARALLELED ARRAY OF TALENT:
MISS STOCKTON,
The great Prima Donna,
From the Italian Opera, (by the kind permission of Mr. Grau.)
The celebrated American Tenor,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE.
The distinguished Violinist,
Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER.
The unrivaled Flutist,
Mr. F. J. EBEN.
The well-known and much admired Baritone,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
And the celebrated Organist and Pianist,
Mr. A. DAVIS,
who will perform one of his great Solos upon the Alexandre Organ.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8.
Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents; will be sold at Hall & Sons', Beer & Schirmer's, and at the Box Office.
Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra; to be obtained at the Box-Office.
Private Boxes, $5.

NAPOLEON'S THEATRE.
585 BROADWAY 585.
Sole Lessee..........L. NAPOLEON
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Jan. 24,
FIRST APPEARANCE OF MLLE. CLARI FELICITA.
Sixth night of the great NAPOLEON TROUPE in their GRAND OMNIFARIOUS ENTERTAINMENT, in which the following artistes will appear: Prof. Napoleon, Edouille Martini, J. C. Wallace, Mlle. Clari Felicita, Mlle. Napoleon, Young Leon, J. Allen, and other Stars.
Admission 25 cents; orchestra seats, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾ o'clock.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM,
No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) open from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Classes for Ladies and Misses in the new LIGHT or PARLOR GYMNASTICS, with music and new apparatus, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 1½ o'clock. The regular classes, for Gentlemen and Boys, as heretofore. Send for circulars.
ABNER S. BRADY.

LECTURE TO LADIES.
DIO LEWIS, M. D., of Boston, will address the ladies of Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB'S Classes in the
NEW, OR PARLOR GYMNASTICS,
at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 27, at 2½ o'clock. All ladies interested in Physical Culture are invited to attend.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LANCASTER LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LANCASTER, PENN., FOR SALE—In good working order, with all necessary machinery, and a good variety of small tools, for locomotive or machine manufacture, such as foundry and smith's shop tools, lathe and planar tools, &c., &c., fronting on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

This property will be sold much below its original cost and on easy terms.

For further particulars apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER.
P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 8½ Pine-st.

BAKERY, WITH GOOD WILL OF BUSINESS FOR SALE.—One of the oldest established stands in the City. The Bakery is on the rear of the lot; is a substantial two-story and basement brick building, with railway to front. There is ample room for more ovens if desired. Situated at No. 456 Hudson-st. To a responsible party a liberal lease will be given, or the property will be sold. Inquire of N. T. SWEZEY & SON, No. 176 South-st., or on the premises.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

$2.000 TO $3,000.—A CASH-PAYING BUSINESS for sale, or a partner taken. Ill health and business in another city, cause. It is safe, pleasant, respectable and increasing. Pays nearly $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the Institute, southwest corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

A PARTY WISHING TO INVEST FROM $30,000 to $40,000, would purchase an interest in some well-established brewery in the City of New-York, if offered on reasonable terms; or would buy out the entire establishment. Principals only may address A. J. R., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

CLOTHING STORE FOR SALE.—THE stock and fixtures of a neat clothing store in a country town near the City, where a good business can be done with a small capital. The building will be rented or sold. D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st.

$4.000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH this amount, is wanted to take an interest in an established cash jobbing trade down town, in which a profitable investment will be guaranteed. Apply for particulars to B. C. WELLS, No. 50 Dey-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH AND PURSE.
USE
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.

The cheapest, the most wholesome, and the best for family use, of any Coffee in market. It has twice the strength of Java, with all its superior flavor.
(Put up in one-pound packages only.)

GENERAL DEPOT, No. 154 READE-ST.,
Opposite Stuart's Sugar Refinery.
Also sold by
THOMAS R. ACKLAND, No. 226 Greenwich-st., N.Y.,
BOWDEN & CO., Wholesale Agents for Long Island,
No. 100 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
At No. 79½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City,
And by
Nearly every grocer in the three cities.
☞ Grocers and dealers supplied on liberal terms.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—$5,600 UNITED STATES TWO-YEARS SIX PER CENT. LOAN: A 556 to 559, four bonds, $1,000 each; B 554, one bond, $1,000; A 1,306 to 1,311, six bonds, $100 each. Payable to the order of the subscriber, not indorsed. $500 United States Loan of 1881, 6 per cent., with Coupons No. 4,144. The public are cautioned not to negotiate the above. Payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid by the subscriber for their delivery to him.
HENRY DELAFIELD, No. 6 West 18th-st.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE FOR TWENTY SHARES of Michigan Central Railroad Stock, No. 12,791, dated Oct. 9, 1862, and sent by mail Oct. 10, 1862, from New-York. Any person finding the same and returning it to me at Rockville, Conn., shall be suitably rewarded. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same.
ALONZO BAILEY.
ROCKVILLE, Dec. 1, 1862.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

LEHIGH PIG-IRON—"POCO" BRAND—MANufactured by the Carbon Iron Company of Pennsylvania. For sale by
THEO. STURGES,
Agent for the Company,
No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HAND TOBACCO CUTTING MAchine. Apply at Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Miss LAURA KEENE
Open at 7, commence at 7¾ o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
in her unrivaled personation of the great Actress of 1690, nightly attracts the most
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
SATURDAY, Jan. 24,
The Comedy entitled,
THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT,
OR THE
WOMAN AND ARTISTE.
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE, the great Actress of 1690 (her original character)......Mrs. JOHN WOOD
To conclude with the Comedietta of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
MINNIE..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
With the songs of "I'll be no Submissive Wife," and "There's a Path by the River," written and composed expressly for Mrs. John Wood.
The 3-act Comedy, entitled
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS,
will shortly be produced.
PAUL, (the Pet)..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
In active preparation, a new
FAIRY BURLESQUE,
written and adapted by a popular dramatic author expressly for Mrs. JOHN WOOD, who will sustain the principal character.
During Mrs. JOHN WOODS' engagement
SEATS SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH
OF
THE BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
who will appear
TO-NIGHT,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
in the military spectacle of
THE FRENCH SPY,
which must be laid aside on Monday evening for the production of Celeste's most celebrated pantomimic piece,
NARAMATTAH.
The delightful domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER,
with the great character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
in his wonderful impersonation of
PETER PROBITY,
will be presented
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
being hailed nightly by crowded audiences with
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.

PALACE GARDEN.
ADRIEN'S
LA CHAMBRE D'ILLUSION,
14th-st., near 6th-av.,
Commencing
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1863,
And every evening during the week. Introducing an original idea each evening.
An equal chance for each individual in the audience to show their smartness in
GUESSING.
A SPLENDID GOLD WATCH
Will be given to the one who shall guess nearest the ONE number drawn from a THOUSAND.
Dr. ADRIEN'S
Farewell entertainments in
PRESTIDIGITATIONS,
Previous to leaving for Europe. Full particulars in New-York *Herald*.
Tickets 25 and 50 cents. Seats can be secured two days in advance.
Doors open at 7; performance at precisely 8 o'clock. Music by the best artists.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 24, 1863.
First time of
E. H.
Comedie—Vaudeville in one act,
LE CHEVALIER DU GUET,
(The Captain of the Watch.) Comedie Vaudeville in two acts.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

GRAND CONCERT
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1863.
By members of
COOPER UNION CLASS, assisted by
Miss E. COLMAN,
Reading by Miss SAIDEE A. COLE.
Song by Mr. THOMAS WHITE,
and the prodigies,
COM. NUTT,
now performing at the Museum, with
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
who will appear by kind permission of P. T. Barnum, Esq., this night only, in the Concert Room, being in aid of the Institution for the Sick Wives and Children of deceased and absent Soldiers. Concert conducted by G. F. BRISTOW.
Tickets 25 cents, and for sale at Bristow & Hardenbrook's piano-forte warerooms, No. 765 Broadway; also at the door.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st.—The original panoramas of the Mississippi, the War, and Sea of Gallilee, every evening at 7¾, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON! COTTON! COTTON!
GREAT ADVANCE
IN PRICE
OF COTTON GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., having purchased about fifty packages of Sheetings and Shirtings previous to the late advance, take pleasure in announcing to their customers and the public that they will be able to offer their large stock much under market prices.

ALSO,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
THE
LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS
AND
DRESS GOODS
Will be offered at a great reduction from former prices.
A job lot of medium colored Silks—about
3,000 yards, at 75c.
4,000 yards rich and heavy Silks, 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s. and 12s.
8,000 yards black Silks, in plain and figured, very cheap.
2 cases more Plaid Alpaca, at 20c., worth 37½c.
200 dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, only 7c. and 8c.
400 dozen fine linen Handkerchiefs, only 12½c.
1,000 Balmoral Skirts, four yards wide, $2.
300 best Beaver Cloaks, at a great reduction.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
N. B.—Goods sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

R. H. MACY.
REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

PARIS KID GLOVES—75 CENTS, NICE COLors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, under-garments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors, Alexander's gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK
AT
NEW-ORLEANS,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

The following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of
DUNCAN F. KENNER:

PANIC, by GLENCOE, bay horse, 5 years old. This horse is one of the best racers that ever started. He beat Wellswood two-mile heats, and Lightning three-mile heats; and ran a four-mile heat last Winter, on the Metairie Course, close to 7m. 30s. Ten thousand dollars was offered to Kenner for him, and refused.
WHALE, by VULTURE, a bay stallion, 1[illegible] years old; a capital racer—winner at all distances—never was beaten.
BAY STALLION, 4 years old, by Vulture, out of Medina. This colt has never started. In training, he has shown uncommon speed.
GRAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years. Has never started, but shown great speed in training.
BAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years; never started, but has shown good speed.
IMP. CHESTNUT FILLY, by Slane, 3 years; never started.
IMP. BAY FILLY, by Rubicon, 3 years; never started.
CHESTNUT FILLY, by Lexington, 5 years; never started.
CHESTNUT COLT, by Servant, 2 years; never trained.
FRANK CHEATHAM, g. s., by Servant, 4 years.
BLACK MARE, by Servant, 4 years.

Also, the following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of W. J. MINOR, viz.:
BEN WEST, stallion, by Vandyke, he by Trustee, 8 years old; winner at one and two miles, and never beaten.
CHESTNUT STALLION, Preserve, by Lecompte, 7 years.
CASTA DIVA, bay mare, by Vulture, 7 years.
BAY MARE, by Brown Dick, 5 years.
BAY FILLY, by Vulture, 2 years.
BAY FILLY, by Imp. Sarpedon, 2 years.

These horses and mares will be
SOLD BY AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
FOR CASH,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 186[illegible].
By order of
Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf.
S. B. HOLABIRD, Col., A. D. C. and Chief Quartermaster Dep't Gulf.

HORSES FOR SALE.—TWO BLACK PONIES 14½ hands, 8 years old, good travelers, excellent saddle horses; price $250. Apply at No. 18 West 13th-st., at EDWARD KELLY'S livery stable.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK HORSE, ABOUT 16 hands high, 6 years old, a good traveler, and with driving would go fast. Price $200. Inquire at the lumber-yard, 1st-av., corner 39th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
It affords Mr. Wheatley much satisfaction in announcing for
MISS BATEMAN,
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
AN
UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH,
AND
SIGNAL SUCCESS
In her wonderful personation of
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
CROWDED HOUSES
testifying each evening their appreciation of this most powerful creation.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 24,
will be performed the new five act play of singular and beautiful interest, entitled,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
Arranged from the German of Mosenthal expressly for Miss BATEMAN.
She will be supported as previously by
MR. J. W. WALLACK, JR., and
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
and a company of artistes expressly selected with a view to their fitness for the characters to be represented. This Drama, which has become one of the classics of the German stage, has been recently added to the repertoire of Ristori, but will not be produced by that artiste in either Paris or London until the coming Spring. Therefore the public of New-York will enjoy a priority of representation in the play over both the French and English capitals. It will be produced with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by Mr. J. H. SELWYN.
ENTIRELY ORIGINAL MUSIC, composed by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Musical Conductor......Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS
By MONS. PHILLIPPE AND MR. S. WALLIS.
THE CAST
will be found to be of unusual power and completeness.

LEAH, a Jewish Maiden	Miss BATEMAN
Her fourth appearance at this theatre.	
Nathan, an apostate Jew	Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Rudolf, a young German farmer	Mr. Edwin Adams
Father Lorrens, the Village Magistrate	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Father Hermann, the Village Priest	Mr. J. Lanergan
Ludwig, Doctor and Barber	Mr. E. Lamb
Jacob, a Country Youth	Mr. C. H. Wilson
Madalena, niece to Father Hermann	Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Madame Groschen	Mrs. Skerrett
Abram, an old Blind Man	Mr. George Andrews
Sarah, a Jewish Woman	Mrs. H. P. Grattan

In consequence of the great demand for seats, the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

WALLACK'S.
Begin at eight.
TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY,)
seventh time, the powerfully written dramatic play,
PAULINE.

Horace de Beauval, his original character,	Mr. Lester Wallack
Max	Mr. Floyd
Lucien de Nerval	Mr. Reynolds
Leon de Beauchamp	Mr. Norton
Zucara	Mr. Young
Henri	Mr. Browne
Matthias	Mr. Parkes
Cyril	Mr. Parsloe
Notary	Mr. Pope
Guillaume	Mr. Turner
Pauline	Mrs. Hoey
Mme. de Nerval	Mrs. John Sefton
Gabrielle	Miss Madeline Henriques
Harriet	Miss Mary Barrett
Hostess	Mrs. Reeves
Babbette	Miss Green

The scenery by Mr. Isherwood. The music by Mr Stoepel.
Monday, (first time this season,) the
LADY OF LYONS.
Tuesday—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Wednesday—LOVE AND MONEY.
Box-book open for any of the above evenings from 8 to 4.
In preparation, SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
To be repeated, Central Park, Money, Bosom Friends, Road to Ruin, The Irish Heiress, The Bachelor of Arts, and A Bold Stroke for a Husband.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
Under the management of J. G. COLLINS, at
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 BROADWAY, Near Bond-street.
HOUSES CROWDED TO SUFFOCATION.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 24, 1863,
And EVERY EVENING, until further notice,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
On account of hundreds not being able to obtain admission last week, the musical farce of the
TWO POMPEYS,
will be retained on the programme this week.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE,
No. 600 Broadway,
L. B. Lent..........Manager
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the largest and most complete collection of LIVING BEASTS, BIRDS AND REPTILES in America. New and rare animals are added almost daily. LADIES AND FAMILY PARTIES are reminded that the exhibition is open throughout the day and evening without intermission. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.
SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION
Will open on THURSDAY, Feb. 5. Address
Rev. A. W. COWLES, President.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.	John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.	O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.	Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.	George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.	G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.	E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.	C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE—170th-st., corner of Kingsbridge-road.—French is the language of the school. English branches, Spanish, German, classics, preparatory course to West Point. Ample buildings, 30 acres of grounds. Next session on Feb. 1. Circulars at No. 809 Broadway.
LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NO. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st. The next term opens Feb. 2.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND A SCHOLAR as descriptive lecturer, either local or traveling; must be well versed in Ancient History, Fine Arts, Mythology and Biography; such a one, who can give undoubted references (and can receive the same) as to moral character and integrity, may address, with real name only, A. B. H., Box No. 128 *Times* Office, stating where an early interview may be had.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—GOVERNESS FOR first-class family near the City; she must be well prepared to teach English, French and music; salary will be liberal. Governess for City family; English and rudiments of music required. Lady for English branches and music, in a New-York Academy. German gentleman to teach music in school near the City; he must be a resident teacher. Governess for Brooklyn family; English, French and music. Lady to teach music in select school near City. Several other teachers wanted for French, music, &c. A school for young ladies for sale in Brooklyn. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, Irving Building.

A WIDOW LADY WITH THREE CHILDREN, depending entirely upon her own exertions, earnestly solicits employment; she is fully competent, and has had considerable experience in teaching the usual branches of English, with Music, French, Drawing and Italian, for which ample testimonials will be given; she will undertake family sewing, plain and ornamental; can cut and fit children's clothes, for boys or girls, and would otherwise make herself useful in any household where her services could be rendered daily or weekly. Address A. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GRADUATE of Yale College, who has had experience in teaching, and is well qualified to teach the classics, mathematics and the usual branches of an English education, a position as teacher. Good testimonials given. Address, stating particulars as to salary, &c., F., Post-office Box No. 322 New-London, Conn.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—TO TAKE CHARGE of a young lady, of 14 years, residing an hour's ride from the City. The best of reference as to character and capability to teach French, music and the higher branches of female education will be required. Address, stating terms and where an interview may be had, S. S. T., Box No. 11, New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A FEW MILES OUT of town, a member of the Church, to teach the English branches. French (must speak it fluently) and vocal and instrumental music; must be a good player on the Piano. Salary $300 a year and board. Address J. T., Box No. 160 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE, who has had two years' experience in teaching the English branches and the classics, desires one or two private pupils. For terms and references address for one week, GRADUATE, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess, to teach the English branches, music and drawing, if required; young children preferred. Address J. T. A., Box No. 75 New-York Post-Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, Jan. 24, 1863.
GRAND FAMILY JUBILEE!
The thousands of ladies and children who are eager to see the charming little
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
and are desirous of avoiding the great crowds of the afternoon, have induced the manager to
GIVE A DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE,
THIS MORNING AT 12 O'CLOCK,
THIS MORNING AT 12 O'CLOCK,
THIS MORNING AT 12 O'CLOCK,
for their special accommodation, when the same elegant Drama,
"HOME, SWEET HOME,"
that is produced also in the
AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock
will be played.
THE CHARMING LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY
will be on exhibition, on the platform in the main hall of the Museum, from 10 till 12, and will also appear on the stage in the Lecture Room between the acts of the drama. This enables the ladies and children to
SEE EVERY THING IN THE MORNING,
and so avoid the great crowd.
COME, THEN, ONE AND ALL!
COME EARLY! See the little Queen, and converse with her, and then see her dance the Polka on the stage.
COME ALL! Everybody can be accommodated; everybody can see the little lady, and witness the play or not, just as they prefer.
THE WEDDING DAY BEING FIXED
for TUESDAY, Feb. 10, when the
LITTLE COUPLE WILL BE MARRIED,
after which she will never be seen in public; the little General having determined that she shall never be exhibited after she becomes
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WIFE.
The only possible chance of ever seeing her is during
THE NEXT FEW DAYS,
THE NEXT FEW DAYS,
THE NEXT FEW DAYS,
THE NEXT FEW DAYS.
As they intend to start for Europe soon after the consummation of the happy event. Hence,
NOW IS THE TIME!
It is, emphatically, NOW OR NEVER!
She will also be on exhibition afternoon and evening.
She is seen at all times in company with
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT.
The most diminutive man ever known, making
THE SMALLEST PAIR
Of human beings ever seen on the face of the globe
TOGETHER, WEIGHING ONLY 54½ POUNDS.
Miss WARREN'S WARDROBE is so extensive that she appears in a different dress every day, and in a chaste selection of her splendid jewels, always including her magnificent
DIAMOND "ENGAGEMENT RING,"
which she kindly exhibits to her visitors.
Also, to be seen at all hours every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
Miss EMMA BELL, Vocalist, her first appearance.
Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears in his inimitable songs at each performance.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
OF BROOKLYN.
THIRD CONCERT
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG	Soprano
Mr. LETSCH	Trombone
and the full Orchestra of the Society.	
Mr. THEODORE EISFELD	Conductor

Non-subscribers tickets at One Dollar, will be sold on day of Concert.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE.
UNDER NIAGARA.
Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Classes forming for the second quarter. Ladies and masters meet Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4; gentlemen, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock. Terms same as formerly. Individual lessons at times not occupied. For more full particulars apply as above.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS, Boston. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., Mason Brothers'. The ONLY INSTRUMENTS of their class which have ever been awarded a GOLD MEDAL. Twenty-six first premiums have been awarded them within six years, and they have NEVER FAILED to take the first premiums wherever exhibited. Comparing one of these harmoniums with "church organs of moderate size and power," the judges of the Massachusetts Charitable Association, Boston (composed of some of the most eminent musicians of that musical city,) said: "In volume of sound and extent of combination, it MORE THAN EQUALS THEM;" pronouncing it, also, "FAR IN ADVANCE of any that have heretofore been manufactured of its kind."
The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as THALBERG, WILLIAM MASON and SATTER, pianists; MORGAN and ZUNDEL, organists; BRADBURY, ROOT, LOWELL MASON, and many others.
Prices $50 to $400 each, and the same whether ordered from New-York or Boston. Every instrument fully warranted.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.
B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.
Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.
Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by
G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE—THE ORGAN in the French Church, corner of Franklin and Church sts. It has two sets of keys, two octaves of pedals, and twenty-one stops, in an elegant bronzed case, fifteen feet wide, eight feet deep, and eighteen feet high. It has new gilt metal front speaking-pipes; organ built by the subscriber, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
HENRY ERBEN, No. 172 Centre-st.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 16 Clinton-street. Very desirable for two single gentleman or a gentleman and wife. References required.

BOARD FOR TWO YOUNG CHILDREN—requiring a first-class private home, is offered by Mrs. King to a party willing to pay liberally. Address O. M., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED.—A FRENCH teacher wishes a furnished room, either with or without board, in a private family; one where she could give instruction in the French language preferred. Location preferred between 6th-av. and Irving-place, 12th and 25th sts. Mme. GRIEUMARD, No. 45 West 12th-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—TO LET, to one or two single gentlemen, a handsomely furnished room, with gas; also, a hall room; convenient to eating houses. Apply at No. 260 Grand-st., near Mott-st.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENTLEMEN, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

PRICE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY—NO. 884 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. All the new books as soon as issued. Ready this day, NO NAME.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Documents Sent to Congress.

Furnishing Arms and Supplies to the French in Mexico.

The Correspondence between the Mexican Chargé d'Affairs and Secretary Seward.

A Bill for the Admission of Utah, Without Polygamy.

ANOTHER TERRITORY PROPOSED

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

THE ADMISSION OF UTAH.

The House Committee on Territories have instructed their Chairman, Mr. ASHLEY, to report a bill for the admission of Utah Territory into the Union as a State, with a prohibition of Polygamy as one of the conditions upon which the Territory shall be admitted. It is understood that the delegate from Utah objects to this provision of the bill—which will not be reported, however, without this condition.

ANOTHER TERRITORY.

Mr. ASHBY is also instructed to report a bill for the erection of the territory of Shoshona. The proposed territory will include within its limits all that part of the old territory of Oregon inhabited by the Shoshone Indians, all the territory of Nebraska west of the twenty-seventh parallel from Washington, and that portion of Dacota Territory lying south of the forty-sixth degree of latitude.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The following are the nominations made by the President and sent yesterday to the Senate, additional to those sent in on Monday, and published exclusively in the TIMES of Wednesday:

Major-Generals.

Edwin V. Sumner,
S. P. Heintzelman,
Joseph Hooker,
Silas Casey,
C. S. Hamilton,
Benj. M. Prentiss,
Jno. F. Reynolds,
Oliver O. Howard,
Daniel E. Sickles,
Dan'l Butterfield,
W. S. Hancock,
Geo. Sykes,
Wm. H. French,
Jas. S. Negley,
John M. Schofield,
John M. Palmer,
N. J. T. Dana,
Hiram G. Berry,
James G. Blunt,
N. B. Buford,
Carl Schurz,
TraversJ. Herron,
Jos. J. Reynolds.

Brigadier Generals.

John V. Du Bois,
Israel Vodges,
Thos. H. Neill,
Thos. C. Pitcher,
Thos. W. Sweeney,
Chas. R. Woods,
Wm. W. Lowe,
John S. Mason,
David McGregg,
Alf. T. H. Torbert,
F. D Baldwin,
John Logan,
F. S. Nickerson,
Edw. H. Hobson,
Wm. Harrow,
Thos. G. Allen,
Roy Stone,
Thos. H. Ruger,
Benj. F. Smith,
John Coburn,
Elias S. Dennis,
Wm. H. Lytle,
Gilman Marston,
Michael K. Lawler,
N. H. Williams,
Halbert E. Paine,
Lysander Cutler,
Joseph T. Knipe,
E. W. Hinks,
James R. Barnes,
Wm. W. Orme,
S. G. Champlin,
John W Fuller,
Albert L. Lee,
Thos. A. Rowley,
Adon Guitar,
M. D Leggett,
R. P. Buckland,
J. H. Mower,
J. P. C. Shanks,
Wm. H. French,
Alexander Schemmelfinnig,
Cyrus Bussy,
Edward Harland,
Chas. K. Graham,
W. Krzyzanowski,
John Beatty,
John M. Harlan,
Hugh B. Reed,
Benj. C. Grider,
James Garin,
John B. Sanborn,
J. M. Chivington,
Geo. P. McGinnis,
John F. Hartrauft,
C. C. Marsh,
Wm. Birney,
Hector Tyndale,
Chas. C. Dodge,
J. F. Fisher,
T. E. G. Ransom,
M. M. Crocker,
David M. Dunn.

Commissaries of Subsistence.

Captains.

E. E. Shelton,
J. R. Paul,
A. S. Austin,
Chas. Wheaton, Jr,
G. W. Balloch,
Jas. Sullivan,
Jos. C. Read,
J. S. Kellogg,
M. A. Hill,
E R. McKean,
J H. Musser,
C. F. Morse,
George S. Leland,
James Christian,
J. T. Elliott,
C. A. Morton,
E D. Reid,
B. F. Lee,
James G. Knight,
David Remick,
C. J. Queen,
Jas. D. Earle,
Sam. A. Urquhart,
Wm. P. Cowie,
H. C. Hodgon,
Molyneux Bell,
A. R. Smith,
A. P. Bilyeu,
E. P. Ransom,
Edward Foley,
Geo. E. Graves,
Chas. H. Pope,
C. F. Hoyt,
Abraham Beeler,
T. G. England,
Jasper Johnson,
Jos. Haskell,
Chas. Fond,
Benj. West,
Geo. W. Gardener,
C. Thomas, Jr.,
Daniel S. Hart,
Benj. F. Talbot,
Jno. B. Burt,
F. G. Hentig,
F. C. Ford,
Jno A. Irvine,
Henry E. Lord,
C. E. Hiester,
W. H. Forbes,
J. N. Morledge,
Chas. E. Robinson,
H. C. Holloway,
W. M. Vogleson,
A. D. Laker,
Jno. McMichael,
ThorwaldJackson,
F J. Crawford,
A. L. Hungerford,
E. L. Whitney,
S. E. Forsha,
C. B. Wells,
Geo. W. Baker,
Asa Gregory,
H. P. Clinton,
H. F. Hawkes,
H. W. Maxwell,
M. A. Higby,
Wm. S. Dodge,
Jas. Carry,
B. S. Noble,
Nathaniel Pope,
T. L. Cromberger,
John McMurray,
Sam'l C. Greene,
E. N. Morrill,
R. W. Hamer,
H. A. Littleton,
Frederick Gerker,
Herman Schreimer,
Edwin Knowles,
M. P. Breckinridge,
M. S. Adams,
Jno. L. Straat,
Wm. R. Murphy,
James Gillette,
Wm. J. Ellis,
George W. Mears,
T. H. Ehrman,
A. E. Clarke,
Jas. Vandeventer,
J. H. Thorpe,
Erastus Heath,
Geo. H. Smith,
Chas. H. Toll,
Wm. C. Church,
Wm. W. Teall,
W. H. McLyman,
W. T. W. Ball,
H. L. Jones,
Alfred Norton,
H. L. Crawford,
Sam. D. Henderson,
Geo. T. Burroughs,
J. H. W. Mills,
Chas. H. Leiby,
David E. Fowler,
G. P. Hawes,
Nathan Mahew,
Chas. Chesley,
Albert Walker,
Geo. L. Ames,
A. J. Austin,
Francis De Witt,
Robt. Harris,
Wm. H. Tyler,
B. F. Bucklin,
M. F. Hale,
J. J. Hoff,
J. H. Chase,
Geo. W. Cooney,
Lewis Leland,
Chas. S. Langdon,
Lorin L. Rose,
Jas. M. Sayte,
H. W. Bonsall,
Geo. W. Beach,
Jno. T. Leach,
Geo. T. Castle,
B. F. Winchester,
Joshua Tevis,
J. M. Terry,
D. Turbell,
Jas. McDonald,
S. C. Peck,
Geo. C. See,
E. Tithnan,
Jno. Gould,
Franklin P. Ash,
R. B. Treat,
J. R. Coxe,
D. D. Wiley,
W. Holy,
A. H. Clements,
J. L. Stackpole,
J. H. Coale,
H. H. Voss,
Wm. M. Rucker,
J. D. Adair,
N. P. Martin,
James Davis,
James Benedict,
L. Y. Stuart,
S. F. Thompson,
Chas. M. Robins,
H. B. Martin,
M. A. Parks,
D. W. Horton,
Philip Pollard,
J. H. Johnson,
Wm. H. Hosack,
S. B. Young,
SeymourBrownell,
Geo. E. Nelson,
Joel B. Nott,
Edgar W. Warren,
Chas. H. Herbert,
Chas. Dillingham,
Geo. F. Woodman,
Wm. N. Felts,
C. J. Deitrich,
E. A. Gross,
Chas. Allen,
Thos. Allen,
Parker D. Boyd,
D T. Hobart,
Jas. Barnaby,
Jas. R. Fitch,
Dennis Kenny,
M. M. Laughlin,
Jno. C. Moug,
Robt. Mears,
Wm. H Nash,
A. A. Stewart,
O. J. Flagg,
Jno. Fouke,
Jno. E. Howard,
R. C. Rutherford,
Jos. F. Wilson,
Dwight A. Aikin,
Geo. E. Nelson,
S. S. Rockwood,
Frank G. Noyes,
H. G. Peyton,
Jas. Stones,
Jno. W. Bond,
Thos. M. Newsen,
E. F. Denton,
Geo. Wilkin,
Mortimer Shelly,
Geo. P. Burnham,
Jno. L Bullard,
Jas. O. P. Burnside,
Wm. R. Rathbone,
J. H. Alexander.

Paymasters—William A. Murfey, W. P. Colburn, Robert A. Haggerty, Anson Sperry, Geo. F. Clark, Ell Van Valkenburg, Ferdinand Hinckley, N. M. Knapp, Wm. H. McAllister, L. B. Ball.

Captain Quartermasters—Jonathan E. McKusick, J. J. Thornton, A. J. Van Vorhes, John S. Davis, Daniel D. S. Gordon, L. W. Hoskins, J. W. Taylor, Orson O. Potter, L. H. Holobird, James Pratt. In the regular service, Wm. B. Hughes, Francis J. Crilley, Augustus C. Robinson.

Captain Commissaries—E. S. Jones, Marvin A. Daily, A. B. Webber, James H. Johnson, Charles E. Kellogg.

Assistant Adjutant-Generals—In Regular Service—James B. Fry as Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Garesche, killed; James A. Hardie as Major, *vice* Fry, promoted. In Volunteer Service—Majors, Joseph G. Fullerton, Wm. P. McDowell; Captains, John Green, Wm. H. Abel, Alex. H. Davis, F. W. Taggart, Robart G. Wilson, George A. Holloway, W. Bidford, Rollin C. Olin, George Clendenin, Jr., John Speed, Alex. A. Rice, George Lee, Phelps Paine, Robert P. McKnight, Jefferson L. Dugger.

Hospital Chaplains—Wm. K. Talbot, W. H. D. Hatton, James Strinley.

Judge-Advocate—E. Ervine Whitehead, rank Major.

Surgeon—James McNulty.

Assistant Surgeons—Samuel D. Lurnerse, George R. Weeks.

Second Lieutenants, U. S. A., Fourth Regiment Infantry—John S. Hassler, *vice* Brenner, dismissed; Orrin E. Davis, Co. H, Second Battalion.

The above list is complete.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Gen. MILROY not having yet arrived, nothing of particular public interest transpired. Lieut.-Col. B. S. ALEXANDER, of the Engineer Department, in answer to a question by the Court, stated that in no conversation he ever had or heard of with Gen. MCDOWELL did he learn that the General had taken steps, or intended to take any, to have his command separated from the Army of the Potomac, with a view of having a separate command established for himself. On being referred by the Court to a particular conversation, witness stated that the conversation was a private one, and declined to repeat anything that was said therein—intimating, at the same time, that nothing was said on the subject of a separation from the Army of the Potomac. Gen. MARTINDALE, of the Court, being called to the stand by Gen. MCDOWELL, stated that to the best of his recollection Gen. MCCALL's Division got in position on the right of the Army of the Potomac about a week before that Army commenced to retire to James River, which was on the 26th of June, on which day the series of battles commenced at Mechanicsville, where Gen. MCCALL's Division was first engaged. The Recorder stated to the Court that he had been informed that Gen. SCHENCK had applied to Gen. HALLECK for an officer to take Gen. MILROY's place while he should come and testify before the Court, and that in pursuance of this arrangement it was probable that Gen. MILROY would be here at a very early day.

The Court went into secret session for deliberation as on yesterday, with the understanding that when the doors were opened it would adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

NOTE.—The reporter of the proceedings of this Court for the TIMES deems it due to himself, as well as all other parties concerned, to say that he reported Maj.-Gen. HITCHCOCK's testimony *verbatim*, and correctly, as tested by comparison with the journal of the Recorder, and any mistake that may have occurred in its publication must have taken place after the copy left the Washington office. He noticed in the TIMES, with as much regret as any one could possibly have done, the typographical error alluded to in the *Chronicle*, transposing the President and Gen. MCCLELLAN in the matter of the responsibility of the failure of the Peninsular campaign, and immediately corrected it by a note appended to his next report by mail. He was too heartily appreciative of the correctness of the views of the gallant Major-General on this subject, as well as of the frankness and clearness of his entire testimony, to make any such mistake, intentionally or otherwise. He insists that the fault of any mistake in the publication of that testimony is with the Printer, and challenges an examination of the original copy of the report, with which he took unusual pains.

Gen. HITCHCOCK's note is as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Jan. 21, 1863.

To the Editor of the Daily Chronicle:

SIR: The NEW-YORK TIMES, of yesterday, contains what was designed to be received by the public as a report of my testimony before the McDowell Court, now in session in this city, but it is so full of errors and inaccuracies of all sorts, misplacements of whole passages, and in one material particular directly reversing my statement, that I beg to request that you will afford space in your columns for an accurate publication of that testimony, together with the documents exhibited with it, which can doubtless be had at the Court-room.

If my testimony was worth publishing at all, it ought to have been published as I gave it. It was the duty of the Court to determine the questions I should be called upon to answer, and mine only to state the truth, as sworn to do. The Court asked my opinion touching the responsibilities in case of a disobedience of orders by Gen. MCCLELLAN, in not leaving for the security of Washington the force designated by the four commanders of the four army corps composing the army of the Potomac.

In answering this question, I placed the responsibility where military law and army usage has always placed it—with the officer who, as was assumed in the question, had disobeyed the order—to wit, with Gen. MCCLELLAN, and not with the President, who, in making good his original order, by the detention of a part of MCDOWELL's Corps in front of Washington, merely took a necessary step to repair a mischief committed by Gen. MCCLELLAN himself, in not attending to the order of the 8th of March, which was reiterated through the Secretary of War on the 13th of the same month. In the TIMES' report of my testimony this portion of it is inverted, and I am put forward—I am bound to suppose by accident—as placing the responsibility with the President, and not with Gen. MCCLELLAN.

My opinion was, and was so stated to the Court, that Gen. MCCLELLAN, in disobeying the orders of the President, took upon himself the responsibility for all the consequences that might follow such disobedience. This is a plain military principle, which every soldier understands.

I will add here that Gen. MCCLELLAN's proper course, under the orders of the President, was first to obey the orders punctually and precisely, and then to consider whether he had sufficient force left for the execution of his plan of going to Richmond *viâ* Yorktown and the Peninsula. If not, he should have reported to the President before starting on his expedition. If, in that case, the President had required him to proceed in the execution of his plans, all the world would have placed the responsibility at the door of the President. Gen. MCCLELLAN did not do this. He commenced his expedition "neglecting" the point so "explicitly" ordered by the President, and put a large part of his force in motion for the Isthmus before the President knew of that "neglect" and thus took upon himself the entire responsibility for all that followed.

A brilliant success has often protected an officer from the penalty affixed by law—see the Ninth Article of War—to disobedience of orders; but it will be a new feature in military history when failure, resulting from a departure of *plans* and *orders*, shall be visited upon the superior, whose *plan* was not followed, and whose *orders* were "neglected."

Respectfully, &c., E. A. HITCHCOCK.

M'CLELLAN HOSPITAL.

The new hospital on the Logan estate, Philadelphia, which will be ready for the reception of patients in a week or two, has been named the McClellan Hospital, and will be in charge of Assistant Surgeon V. B. HUBBARD.

A MEMBER OF STUART'S STAFF CAPTURED.

Capt. BOYLE, a member of the rebel Gen. STUART's Staff, was captured Wednesday morning at Upper Marlboro, Md., while on his way South with a rebel mail. For four weeks previous to his capture he had been loafing about the city. He was sent to Old Capitol Prison.

ROCKET TORPEDOES.

The second experiment with "PLANT's apparatus for directing rocket torpedoes under water to any given point," will take place at the foot of Seventh-street, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock, under the direction of Assistant Secretary FOX and several naval officers.

MEDICAL ORDERS.

Surgeon MCCORMICK has been assigned to duty in New-York City in connection with the Chemical Laboratory there.

Surgeon PAGE has been assigned to the charge of the Convalescent Camp near Alexandria.

TRANSFERS OF REGIMENTAL SURGEONS.

Assistant Surgeon JOHN C. LYONS, Sixty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been transferred to the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Surgeon J. W. JENKINS, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been transferred to the Sixty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon B. F. TAFT, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, has been transferred to the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

MUSTERED OUT.

By special order No. 27, from the War Department, Jan. 19, 1863, Assistant Surgeon E. MUNK, Third Wisconsin Volunteers, has been mustered out of the service of the United States, for want of capacity in the duty of a medical officer.

STATURE OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND, in his forthcoming work on "Hygiene," gives the following curious statistics, relative to the superior height of American soldiers over those from other countries:

"The great stature of the American, when compared with that of the English and French soldiers, is made apparent from the following statistics, gathered by the Medical Department:

Of one thousand men in the British army, there were but *sixty-five* men who were six feet and over in height, and in the same number of soldiers in the French army but four; while of eighteen hundred recruits for the United States army, *two hundred and forty-one* were six feet and over in height, or somewhat more than 133 per 1,000. Out of 8,632 persons who presented themselves for examination in New-York City for enlistment, but two were under the prescribed height, (5 feet 3 inches.) One of these was an Englishman and the other an American; 4,500 Americans and 343 Englishman were examined.

DEPUTY REGISTER.

A bill to provide for the appointment of a Deputy Register in the Treasury Department, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, for the term of one year, an officer in the office of the Register of the Treasury to be called the Deputy Register, at an annual salary of $2,000.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to appoint two additional Assistant-Secretaries of War," approved Jan. 22, 1862, be revived, so as to continue the officers therein created for one year from the expiration of the present terms of office.

Mr. STEVENS offered the bill, which was passed.

ASSIGNMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1863.
[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31.—17. The following assignment is made of medical officers:

Medical Inspector E. P. VOLHAM, U. S. A., to duty as such to the Army of the Potomac. Station, when not on inspecting duty, Washington, D. C.

Medical Inspector W. H. MUSSEY, U. S. A., to visit, in his capacity as inspector, the camps, hospitals and fortresses of the Department of North Carolina and the South.

Surgeon W. D. STEWART, U. S. Vols., now at David's Island, N. Y., to report for duty to the Assistant Surgeon-General at St. Louis, Mo.

Surgeon-Gen. GEO. L. PANCOAST, U. S. Vols., to report to duty as Medical Director of the Third Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Surgeon WM. HAYES, U. S. Vols., to report in person for duty to Surgeon J. SIMPSON, U. S. A., Medical Director at Baltimore, Md.

23. Surgeon A. T. WATSON, U. S. Vols., having reported to the Surgeon-General in person, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 14, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, and said order being in violation of General Orders, No. 146, series of 1862, from this office, will immediately return to the Army of the Potomac and report to the Medical Director for duty.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

SENTENCE CHANGED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1863.
[*Extract.*]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29.—9. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, Assistant Surgeon GEORGE E. CONANT, Third Wisconsin Volunteers, dismissed by Special Orders, No. 359, series of 1862, from this office, is hereby honorably discharged the service at said date of dismissal.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

DISMISSED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.—By direction of the President, Capt. GEORGE T. WOODSON, Sixteenth United States Infantry, is hereby dismissed the service of the United States.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjutant-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

SHIPPING ARTICLES CONTRABAND OF WAR TO THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The President to-day sent a message to the Senate in answer to a resolution of the 13th inst., accompanied by very voluminous correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires, relative to the exportation of articles contraband of war for the use of the French army in Mexico. The Mexican Minister, Señor ROMERO, in the first letter, asks the Government to prevent contraband shipments, purchased by the emissaries of the commander of the French Expedition, from leaving the ports of the United States.

Mr. SEWARD replies, referring the Minister to a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, from which it appears that no intervention with the mission of the French officers is contemplated—a decision in conformity with precedents, and with the rules of international law governing the case. Citations to such authority as HAMILTON, WEBSTER and Executive documents are given.

Señor ROMERO expresses pain and surprise at such decision acquiesced in by the Secretary of State. He quotes VATTEL, not to teach the Government of the United States, but to give his opinion of the impropriety of allowing either belligerents to provide itself with means of warfare in a neutral nation, and reviews the cases cited by Mr. SEWARD. He refers to the alleged shipping of the provisions by merchants of New-York to the French army near Vera Cruz, and to calling the attention of Mr. SEWARD to those facts, who replied that the United States did not recognize a state of war existing between Mexico and the Allies, as there had been no declaration of war, and therefore the United States could not be governed in their conduct by the rules of neutrals. He further stated that subsequently he made application to the Secretary of the Treasury for a permit to ship some arms purchased in New-York for the use of the Mexicans to a Mexican blockaded port; that the Secretary at first appeared ready to grant it, but on learning that the number was 36,000, he thought the number too great, and referred the matter to the Secretaries of War and the Navy; that the Secretary of the Navy made no objection, but that the Secretary of War refused to relax the order previously issued forbidding the exportation of arms. In vain he showed that they were Prussian muskets, flint locks altered to percussion, which the United States would not use, and he was compelled to believe that his ill success was occasioned by a desire on the part of the United States to avoid complicity with France, and was afterward astonished, when wagons and mules were bought here for the French Army, to find that what was denied to Mexico was freely permitted to France. Mr. SEWARD replied that the prohibition of the shipment of arms was general, applying to all nations, on the ground of the military necessity of the United States; but there was no such inhibition of the shipment of wagons, either for France or Mexico. A long correspondence on the same points occurs, which Mr. SEWARD gracefully concludes as follows:

"The undersigned, while seeing no cause further to expatiate on the reasons heretofore offered in explanation of that measure, avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr. ROMERO a renewed assurance of his high consideration."

THE FINANCE BILL.

It is not certain that the Finance bill will pass as amended by the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The substitute of Mr. STEVENS, as essentially modified, has many friends. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow nine hundred millions, and to issue for any part of the amount, legal-tender notes, bearing interest, payable semi-annually in coin, at the rate of a cent per day, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, in sums of not less than ten dollars; such notes to be receivable for all dues excepting the duties on imports and interest on bonds; the amount of non-interest bearing notes, as soon as practicable, to be reduced, and the maximum not to exceed three hundred millions.

TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING.

It appears from the records of the Treasury Department, there are still outstanding $2,750,000 of two years' 6 per cent. Treasury Notes, receivable for customs, making a total of between fourteen and fifteen millions of Treasury Notes now outstanding receivable for customs.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

The payments of the awards made by the Emancipation Commission of the District of Columbia, will be commenced at the Office of the United States Treasurer on Monday next.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that whenever a manufacturer of agricultural implements authorizes an agent, or agents, to sell such implements at wholesale at places other than the place of manufacture, such agent, or agents, will not be required, as authority for such sales, to take licenses as dealers or peddlers. If, however, such agent, or agents, shall sell such implements at retail, licenses will be required under section 64, article 5, or article 27.

THE MILITARY SERVICE.

The Secretary of War, in answer to a call for information, reports to the House, with accompanying letters from his subordinates. The Adjutant-General says that a statement of the men in service would involve the examination of a dozen different muster-rolls of about 1,000 regiments; that work, now dragging heavily, would be suspended, and that the publication of such a statement would not be compatible, in his view, with the public interests. The Paymaster-General says that since the report of Dec. 11, the office has been engaged in paying sick and discharged soldiers, and the officers and the troops around Washington, the Army of the Potomac and the troops of North Carolina. On the 19th inst., requisitions amounting to $24,150,000 were passed. This money will bring up payments to Oct. 31. Many of the paymasters have started for the field, and the remainder will leave in a day or two. The funds for the West and South are already on the way. It is thought the army will be paid to that date by about the 1st of February. The Commissary-General reports that the appropriations have been applied as follows: Pay of the employes of the subsistence department; building ovens, &c., for the preparation and issuing of subsistence stores and for subsistence to soldiers and persons in the army entitled to rations; also, to contrabands, prisoners of war, and in some cases to the suffering poor.

GENERALS IN THE SERVICE.

Secretary STANTON to-day communicated to the Senate, the names of all the Generals in the service, amounting to 51 Major-Generals and 240 Brigadiers. The following are not at present assigned to actual commands, viz.: Maj.-Gens. George B. McClellan, J. C. Fremont, Irvin McDowell, D. C. Buell, Fitz-John Porter, C. M. Clay; and Brig.-Gens. Andrew Porter, W. J. Harney, C. P. Stone, George A. McCall, Louis Blenker, James Shields, R. B. Marcy, T. T. Crittenden, J. B. Turchin, S. W. Crawford, L. P. Graham, Z. B. Tower, R. J. Oglesby, W. B. Campbell, T. C. Barlow, J. H. H. Ward and H. J. Briggs.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The *Arabia's* mails contradict fully and emphatically the report from Paris and London of the movements or speeches of the Emperor of France in regard to the American civil war.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION TO NEW-YORK.

Postmaster-General BLAIR says in answer to a call from the House, that the annual cost of mail transportation to New-York is $93,050, of which $13,500 is paid to the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company; $20,250 to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company; $37,500 to the Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company; $12,000 to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and $9,800 to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. In addition, $6,873 is given to local agents and messengers, and $7,200 for route agents.

TURKISH ASSASSINS EXECUTED.

The three assassins of the American missionary, Mr. MERRIAM, have been executed. Great praise is accorded to the American Minister to the Sultan of Turkey, for his firmness in the matter.

DEMAND NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

The following letter has been received by a Banking House in this City, from the Treasurer of the United States:

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1863.

SIR: In reply to your note of the 21st of January, I have the honor to state that the reports to which you allude had no official origin. The amount of the demand-notes in circulation is between eleven and twelve millions. The average daily receipts of those notes at the principal ports in the first ten days of January instant, were one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the present receipts of them at the port of New-York alone exceeds that sum.

Yours respectfully, F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) asked to be and was excused from further service with the Committee on Naval Affairs, on the ground that his duties elsewhere occupied a great portion of his time, and especially in attending to sick and wounded soldiers.

On motion, the Vice-President filled vacancies in several Committees, as follows:

Mr. HICKS on the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. ARNOLD on the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. TURPIE on the Committee on Public Lands and Claims.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) asked to be excused from further service on the Committee on Naval Affairs on the ground that his duties on other Committees required all his time.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) hoped the Senator would not insist on being excused. There was no man on whom the Committee relied more, and to lose two such men as the Senator from Vermont (FOOT) and the Senator from Iowa (GRIMES) would look too much like going into bankruptcy.

Mr. FOOT said that the Senate had better excuse the Senator (GRIMES) on all other Committees than the one on Naval Affairs.

The Senate refused to excuse Mr. GRIMES.

Messrs. HOWARD and HARRIS presented petitions in favor of a General Bankrupt act.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) called up the bill to provide for printing the annual report of the Banks of the United States.

The bill was passed.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to provide means and modes of taking evidence in support of claims in certain cases against the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire whether the sick and invalid soldiers in the convalescent camp, near Virginia, receive proper medical care and attention, and whether any portion of them are compelled to remain in tents without fire and without sufficient protection from the wet and cold, and forced to lay on the ground without beds and blankets; and whether any examination has been made by the Surgeons so that such as may be incapacitated from further service may be discharged; and to ascertain under whose control the Medical Department of said camp is placed. Adopted.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any more Major and Brigadier-Generals have been appointed and paid than authorized by law, and if so, how many, giving names, date of appointment, and amount paid to each.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the amount of revenue, if any, that has accrued to the Government since the passage of the act of March 2, 1861, from the duty on printing paper; and whether, in his opinion, the reduction of the duty on printing paper would tend to increase the public revenue.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire whether Major-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE has, since the battle of Fredericksburgh, formed plans for the movement of the Army of the Potomac, or any portion of the same, and if so, whether any subordinate Generals of the said army have written to or visited Washington to oppose or interfere with the execution of such a movement; and whether such proposed movements have been arrested or interfered with, and if so, by what authority.

On motion of Mr. WILSON the resolution was laid over.

Mr. HALE called up the joint resolution for the relief of the present owners of drafts drawn by RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL, and accepted by JOHN B. FLOYD, authorizing them to bring suits in the Courts of the United States.

After some discussion the morning hour expired.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War transmitting a list of Major and Brigadier-Generals in the service. Ordered to be printed.

A communication was also received from the President, transmitting the report and correspondence concerning the exportation of arms for the use of the French Army in Mexico. Ordered to be printed.

A communication was also received from the President, transmitting a joint resolution and memorial from the city authorities of Washington, relating to the construction of certain railroads, and asking for the attention of Congress to the same. Ordered to be printed.

The bill to provide for the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers, and to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) the section giving increased rank to the Chief Medical Director and Senior Surgeon in the Surgeon-General's Office, was stricken out—Yeas, 26; Nays, 13.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the sections providing for the addition of one Assistant Surgeon-General, two Medical Inspector-Generals, twenty Surgeons and forty Assistant Surgeons to the Regular Army, was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) the provision for increasing the commutation of rations, was stricken out, and a section submitted authorizing the Surgeon-General to procure such articles as may be necessary for the proper diet of the sick and wounded soldiers.

After considerable discussion, the bill, as amended, passed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill to provide for an increase of the clerical force in the Quartermaster-General's office, and the appointment of three Auditors and one Solicitor in the Quartermaster's Department, was taken up.

Mr. HALE moved to strike out the section providing for the Auditors and Solicitor. He was willing to give all the force needed, but not to make Auditors in the Department.

Mr. WILSON hoped the Senate would retain the section, as it was utterly impossible to do the business of the Department with the present force. Many of the Auditors were months behind in settling the accounts under their charge. The Paymaster's Department also was very much behind because they had not force enough.

After some discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

The consideration of the section taxing banks, etc., was resumed.

[A full copy of the bill, as amended in Committee, will be found under our Monetary head this morning. —ED. TIMES.]

Mr. LOW, of California, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the 9th section, amendatory of the Independent Treasury law, so as to allow any money obtained from loans or internal revenue to be deposited in solvent banks, &c.

Disagreed to by one majority.

Mr. WHITE, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a new section, "That none of the money raised under this act shall be drawn from the Treasury, except in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law, nor expended in the purchase of negro slaves, or as compensation for slaves emancipated by any State, nor for arming, equipping and supporting fugitive slaves."

Mr. WHITE, of Ohio, called upon the gentlemen to put their fingers upon any statute authorizing the revenue to be devoted to any such purposes. Fugitive negroes were now maintained at a large public expense. Was the United States to be converted into an eleemosenary asylum for fugitive negroes, and were white men to be taxed for their support?

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) said it ought to be known here, and rebuked, that the statement of the gentleman had not the slightest foundation in fact. The rant and fustian about the revenue of the Government being devoted to maintaining negroes freed by the Proclamation was totally untenable. The revenue had not been expended for any such purpose. When the official report was received it would be seen that these outcasts and outlaws, instead of being a charge to the Treasury, had been a source of profit. He would avoid on all occasions any remarks which, while it was the duty of all to do everything to maintain the Constitution in its death struggle, would be seized upon to embitter the South still more, and discourage the hopes of the North, and encourage such mortifying scenes as are enacting at the Capital of New-York. He would not add fuel to the flame, and would yield almost everything for conciliation and harmony.

Mr. STEVENS read for Mr. WHITE's benefit the provision in the Constitution which provides, "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said it would be remembered that he heretofore offered a resolution calling upon the War Department to state the expenses incurred for taking care of the negroes, and from what source money had been drawn for that purpose. He believed that Mr. STEVENS and his friends objected to and defeated that resolution. If he had the power to send for persons and papers, he could show that money, appropriated to carry on the war, had been applied to clothing and maintaining negroes captured or seduced from their owners.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said the facts in the case were represented ten times as bad as they really were. He, himself, had introduced a resolution calling for information. He understood from an officer of the Government that the employment of contrabands, instead of being a loss, had been a source of revenue. The gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. WICKLIFFE,) in a recent speech in Indianapolis, stated that money had been misappropriated for the support of such persons. If this were so, we should promptly make the correction, for the Government had no right to expend money in such a manner. He did not believe that there had been a misapplication of money. Speeches of the character made to-day were calculated to poison the minds of the people and cause them to distrust the Government.

Mr. NOBLE, of Ohio, (Dem.,) remarked that the President, in reply to the Chicago Committee, said some Division Commanders were issuing more rations to the negroes than to the soldiers.

Mr. DUNN replied such rations might have been issued, but were paid for under the law authorizing the employment of contrabands on forts, &c.

Mr. NOBLE asked whether the gentleman denied the truth of what he had asserted.

Mr. DUNN remarked that a resolution heretofore offered by himself would bring out the facts. If there had been such misapplication of money as was charged, it would be rebuked. He was especially anxious for an answer, because the public mind had been abused and poisoned on the subject.

M. NOBLE inquired whether the gentleman had ever visited Green's Row.

Mr. DUNN replied that he was not a frequenter of that place.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) did not understand Mr. DUNN to say that the payments had been made according to law.

Mr. DUNN replied that if the negroes were employed by the Government, they were entitled to be compensated like white laborers. The Government could not vote money to them in charity.

Mr. COX said if his friend from Kentucky, as charged by Mr. DUNN, had uttered such words as to poison the minds of the people, it was owing to the persistent and consistent action of the Republicans voting down resolutions to get at the truth.

Mr. DUNN—I did not.

Mr. COX—I knew he did not, but the resolutions for the ascertainment of the facts were voted down. But when a Republican (meaning Mr. DUNN) submitted one with a similar view, it was passed *nem con.* He had heretofore stated that sixty negroes in the department of South Carolina cost the Government $3,500 per month. While the gentleman from Indiana talked about poisoning the public mind, and the gentleman from New-York (Mr. OLIN) about rant and fustian, why not let the facts come out? He did not believe that the latter's statement would prove correct. On the contrary, the most extravagant expenditures have been made without law and against the Constitution, which contained no warrant to tax white men for the benefit of negroes.

Mr. MCPHERSON referred to the law of July 17, 1862, which provides that the services of negroes may be engaged for camp, fortification and naval service, and they may be enrolled and organized under such regulations as may not be inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, and what precedent may prescribe. Another section also provides for paying them.

Mr. WICKLIFFE inquired if the old negro women and children brought hither were engaged on fortifications.

Mr. MCPHERSON replied that that was a class with whom he was not at all familiar. He did not know how many negroes had been freed from rebel masters. Something must be done with those who escaped. They could not be driven into the ocean.

Mr. WHITE's amendment was rejected—29 against 72.

The House then took up Mr. HOOPER's substitute for the original bill.

Mr. HOOPER, of Mass., (Rep.,) caused a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Dec. 23, to be read, accompanying which was a bill embracing the latter's views, and commending to the most favorable consideration of the committee the provision for a banking organization. The Secretary of the Treasury had requested to be authorized to borrow $900,000,000 on such terms as the exigencies of the public service might require, and said that he should certainly prefer a much more limited authority, and it would be more gratifying and more acceptable if Congress would designate what proportion of the aggregate should be obtained in each of the modes suggested. The bill upon which they had acted was not perfect, without giving power for the issue of legal tender notes equal to the power of conversion to the notes issued on time. His (HOOPER's) bill was mainly that prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, with modifications. He did not believe that the financial affairs of the Government could be successfully administered by the bill upon which the committee had acted.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replied, opposing Mr. HOOPER's bill, and saying the latter (HOOPER) had brought to its support the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the momentous authority of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from New-York, (SPAULDING,) and a very eminent financier. So the bill was a bantling of many fathers, and, like Joseph's coat, was of many colors.

Mr. HOOPER's substitute was rejected by a vote of 31 against 79.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a new section taxing bank circulation four per centum per annum.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought they should not shirk a fair vote on the subject, but take the question by yeas and nays in the House.

Others debated the question.

Mr. LOVEJOY's motion was rejected—29 against 79.

Mr. STEVENS' substitute was now considered. He briefly explained its object.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) opposed it.

Mr. STRATTON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the bill, and moved that the Committee rise, in order that the several bills be printed, and that members might be allowed further time to examine them.

The Committee rose.

The House adjourned until Monday.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets.... 5 08 | Moon rises...11 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 23.

Cleared.

Steamer City of Baltimore, Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships Robert Treat, (Br.) Patten, Newport, Eng., Thos. James Shooting Star, Drinkwater, San Francisco, Wm. F. Coleman; Nubia, (Br.,) Large, Londonderry, G. & J. Knox & Co.; Arab, Gardner, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Barks Harvey Booth, Drummond, Portland, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Lucina, (Norw.,) Harten, Cork, Charles Luling; Rathsay, (Br.,) Taylor, Harbor Grace, M. E. Green & Curry.

Brigs Baron de Castine, Haskell, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Arabella, Linsley, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company.

Schooners Charlotte, Graves, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; T. S. Grier, Durbrough, Camden; John M. Lane, Poole, Baltimore; B. G. Chaloner, Long, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Cabot, Phinney, Boston, H. S. Rackett; Rosina, Hunt, Gloucester, John Boynton's Sons; Stephen Taber, Book, Washington; American Eagle, Pettengill, Salem; American Chief, Pressley, Salem, Wm. Brown & Co.; Elizabeth Ann, Hudson, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; George Gillen, Butley, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; Charles, Pettitt, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; J. Anderson, Finch, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; Kate Walker, Gulliver, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; G. B. Smith, Soper, Washington, N. L. McCready & Co.; Eliott, Duncan, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; William Henry, Shanett, Norfolk, J. J. Woodbridge & Ladue; L. A. May, Baker, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Wm. Parson, Corson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; G. R. C., Hamilton, Point-a-Petre, D. R. De Wolff.

Sloop Ranger, DeGroff, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Senator, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen 61 ds., with mdse and 38 passengers to Muller & Kruger.

Ship Gen. Williams, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Hatfield, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. to master.

Ship Shakespeare, (of Boston,) Stevens, London Nov. 21, and the Downs Nov. 25, in ballast to master. Has had continual westerly gales during the passage; anchored in lower bay on the 20th.

Ship John Merrick, McLane, Bordeaux 45 ds., with wine and brandy to H. Tupper & Son. Anchored in lower bay on the 20th.

Bark W. H. Wall, Castner, Havre Nov. 28, in ballast to Benner & Brown. On the outward passage from New-Orleans, Wm. Jones, a seaman, of England, fell from the foretop and was killed.

Bark Thetis, (Dan.,) Peterson, Galway 63 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Cabot, (Br., of Pictou,) McGregor, Cork 41 ds., in ballast to McCall & Frith. Jan. 20, while coming in the lower bay, came in collision with Bremen ship Senator, from Bremen, carrying away bowsprit and catheads, with all the head-gear attached. The ship received no damage.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

PERSONAL.

IF THE PERSON WHO WAS TO MEET A friend near Bleecker-st. on Friday evening of last week, or on the following evening, will be at the same place on Sunday at the same hour, or if not convenient at that time, then on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, they will greatly oblige their friend. F.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.
Numerous Certificates as above.

SMITH & BROTHER'S
PALE ALE
BREWERY 18TH ST
BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH AVENUES
NEW YORK

EAST INDIA PALE
AND
BURTON ALES.
ALSO,
TONIC BITTER ALE,
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.
J. McPHERSON SMITH,
DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

Tax Stamp Canceling
INSTRUMENTS,
FOR SALE BY
B. F. CORLIES & MACY,
33 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

B. F. CORLIES & MACY,
NO. 33 NASSAU-ST., Opposite the Post-Office.
ACCOUNT BOOKS
On hand or made to order, at very low prices.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP!

In order to effect a great saving in your HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES,
BUY YOUR TEAS
At 60 cents, 75 cents, and $1 a pound.
Sugars, 10½ cents, and upward.
Flour, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8 and $8 50 per barrel.
Raisins, ¼-box, $1.
Coffee, 18 to 40 cents per pound.
Currants, 12½c. per pound.
Best Hams, 10 cents per pound.
Molasses, 40 cents per gallon.
Best New-Orleans Molasses, 50 cents per gallon.
Syrups, 50 to 75 cents per gallon.
Mackerel, Codfish, &c., &c.
Finest Imported WINES and BRANDIES for family use.
Soap, Starch, Oat Meal, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Farina, Assorted Crackers; Java, Mocha, Rio, Maracaibo and St. Domingo Coffees, from 18 cents upward, fresh ground daily; and everything else used in every family.
Call and see for yourselves.
THOS. R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

GLASS LETTERS

MERCHANTS and BANKERS are reminded that Glass Letters and Numbers are the most attractive, and in the end the cheapest for windows, &c. Also, Brass Letters. dépôt No. 107 Fulton-street. GLASS LETTER CO.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, Jan. 25, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Enemies' Testimony to the Value of Religion.* And at 7½ P. M. on *Perils of City Life to Young Business Men.*

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORner of 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Love Feast at 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12, Jan. 7, 1863.
3, 4, 10.................... Drew.................... $30,000
17, 56, 66.................... Drew.................... 10,000
36, 40, 78.................... Drew.................... 7,000
19, 28, 41.................... Drew.................... 5,167
In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $600; 20 prizes of $500, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information or circulars, address
J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.